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The Bombay Chronicle

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VOL. 1 NO. 175. BOMBAY: WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1913. ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI and MALTA.

Date of Sailing 5-30 p.m., 1913.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
Sept.				
27th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa M	11000
4th October	Egypt ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6066	Mooltan...	10000
18th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea	11000
1st Nov.	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
8th ..	Valsetti ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
15th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
22nd ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan...	10000
29th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
6th Dec.	Peninsula ..	7000	Medina....	12500
13th ..	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
20th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
27th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
1914.				
3rd Jan.	Salsette ..	6000	Macedonia	11500
10th ..	Delta ..	8000	.....	..
17th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	11000
24th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
31st ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mooltan ..	10000
7th Feb.	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Morea ..	11000
21st ..	Caledonia ..	8000	.....	..
28th ..	Maloja ..	12500	.....	..
7th March.	Persia ..	8000	.....	..
14th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Marmora..	10500
21st ..	Macedonia ..	1050.	.....	..
28th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Moldavia..	10000
* 1st April.	Himalaya..	7000	.....	..
4th ..	Arabia ..	8000	.....	..
11th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Medina ..	12500
24th ..	Mantua ..	11000	.....	..
25th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Mongolia..	10000
2nd May	Cale lonia ..	8000	.....	..
9th ..	Salsette ..	6000	Malwa ..	1100
16th ..	Persia ..	8000	.....	..

All the above Steamers are fitted with WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Passengers for Brindisi transhipped to connecting Steamers at Port Said.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on the day of sailing. All passengers must attend at the place at 1 p.m. for medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port.

*INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1914.

The S. S. "HIMALAYA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY, at 2 p.m., on WEDNESDAY, 1st April 1914, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE.	RETURN.
	"A" rate "B" rate.	"A" rate "B" rate.
To MARSEILLES..	Rs. 594 or Rs. 495	Rs. 891 or Rs. 742-8.
„ LONDON	627 or Rs. 528	Rs. 940-8 or Rs. 792.

To COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, and NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on WEDNESDAY, taking Passengers for the Straits, China, and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For accommodation and further information apply to

A. H. FROOM,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 17th September, 1913.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

To Japan via Singapore, Hongkong and Shanghai.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	Arrival.	Departure.
Bombay Maru	Y. Tozawa	4625	21st Sept.	3rd Octr.
Kamakura Maru	T. Hori.	6126	5th Octr.	17th Octr.
Rangoon Maru	Y. Kamoshita	4936	19th Octr.	31st Octr.
Kawachi Maru	A. Christiansen	6163	2nd Nov	14th Nov.
Penang Maru	S. Murazumi	580	6th Nov	18th Nov

For Freight apply to—
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Manager,
York Building,
Hornby Road, Bombay.

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MEDOWS STREET, FORT.
BOMBAY.

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ELLERMAN'S CITY AND HALL LINES.
(JOINT SERVICE).
SPRING SAILINGS, 1914.
TO MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay about	Leave Karachi about.
City of Poona A&C	7467	21st Jan..	....
City of Bermuda ..A&C	7475*	23rd Feb..	21st Feb ..
City of Calcutta ..A&C	7?1 *	12th Mar..	10th Mar..
Trafford Hall A S	1	31st Mar..	....
City of Manchester ..A&C	5551	....	25th Mar..
City of Paris A&C	9212*	13th April.	11th April.
City of Karachi A&C	5566	....	22nd April
City of Lahore ..A&C	6875	....	29th April
City of Birmingham ..A&C	7475	17th May..	25th May..

* Calling at Bombay for passengers only.

Excepting the Trafford Hall all other steamers Carry 1st and 2nd Class Passengers.

FARES.	2nd class Single	2nd class Return	1st Class Single.	1st Class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles* ..	378	89.	429	649
London via Marseilles ..	653	1,091	48	809
Liverpool ..	605	957	6	704
London vi Marseilles out from Liverpool ..	....	999	....	737

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The A and C Class steamers carry a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess.

A and C Class steamers have Electric Light and Fan, fitted in each cabin FREE OF CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

Through booking in connection with Norddeutscher Lloyd and Cunard Line.

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KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Karachi: Messrs. Forbes Forbes, Campbell and Co., Ltd.

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FUNDS exceed.....£19,031,200
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Or T. H. MOORE & Co., Chief Agents, Hummum St., Fort.

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Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

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WEEKLY FROM VICTORIA DOCK.

Steamer. Tons. Sailing Date. Time. Route.
DUMRA .. 1695, Th. 25th Sept. 9 a.m. ‡ C. M.
LINGA .. 2185, Fri. 26th Sept. * 6 a.m. Direct.
LHASA 2184, Mon. 29th Sept. 11 a.m. † P.D. & C.M.
‡ Cutch Mandvie.
* Or later on arrival of English mail steamer.
† Porebunder Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

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S.S. "DUMRA" 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 25th September, calling at Muscat, Bushire and Mahomerah.

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(Weekly.)

S.S. "Lindula," 3,358 tons, on Wednesday, 24th September, calling at Verawal, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Charbar, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Henjam, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire Koweit, Mahomerah and Busrah.

FOR SEYCHELLES EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Fortnightly).

Steamer.	Tonnage.	Sailing on.
*PENTAKOTA	3418	Thursday, 2nd October.
†PUNDUA	3305	„ 16th October.
*PALAMCOTTA	3413	„ 30th October.
†PURNEA	3306	„ 13th Nov.

*Calls at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay, and Durban.
†Calls at Lamoo Mombasa, Zanzibar, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.
Passengers may book through to Cape Colony ports transhipping at Durban to the steamers of the Union Castle or other Line.

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Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.

Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with
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24th September, 1913.
161

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ATANK NIGRAH PILLS

which are a sure cure for these diseases. They are manufactured from pure Indian vegetable drugs and cost only.

Re. 1 for 32 Pills.

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Some special features are:
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OBJECT.—The object of the fund is to enable married persons to make provision after their death for their wives in the shape of a monthly pension for life. Subscriptions are based upon a very low scale. No distinction between European and Indian lives. Funds are invested in Government and other approved Securities. Thirty per cent. of the total subscription is refunded to a subscriber in the event of his wife predeceasing him. Twelve months' grace is allowed for paying subscription in the event of a subscriber losing his employment. Liberal commission is offered to Canvassers.

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150

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BOMBAY AND POONA.

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New Electric Laundry
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DRY CLEANING AND FINISHING of clothings of all descriptions.
Clothes Treated Antiseptically.
Original colour of garments retained.
REGULAR DELIVERY STRICTLY MAINTAINED.

Prices compare favourably with local rates.

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MARSHALLS BUILDINGS.
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

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Tiger Brand 125 deg	4 14 2 do.
Monkey Brand 125 deg	4 14 2 do.
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Camel Brand 125 deg (in tins)	4 5 0 do.
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do. do. 125. deg (in bulk)	3 11 0 per 8 gale.

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BOMBAY AND POONA.
"THE HOUSE FOR QUALITY."
353—A—6

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FIRE LIFE
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No application will be considered unless the applicant has served for at least sxi years in a responsible posi- six years in a responsible position in an Indian Railway Accounts Office. In considering applications special weight will be attached to experience in Construction and Open Line Expenditure Audit.
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All the above played in five tournaments last year and are playing at the Poona Open and Junior Tournaments this year. Available after the Poona Junior Tournament. For trial, and further particulars, apply
LIEUT. A. H. M. WILSON,
Government House,
Kirkee Poona.

FOR SALE, one little used 25 H. P. 4 Cylinder PAIGE CAR with a five-seated Touring Body, Cape Cart Hood, Glass Screen, five lamps, horn, jack pump, tools, etc. Good as new, belonging to H. H. the Nawab of Sachin. Price Rs. 3,500. Reasonable offer considered. Can be seen at Hashmat Mahal, Chowpatty. Apply to
BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
York Buildings,
Hornby Road, Fort Bombay.

TO BE LET.

ROOMS TO LET.—Wanted two bachelors or married couple to occupy large spare room with two broad verandahs and bathroom, E. L. & F. in large flat on Apollo Bunder with or without board. Apply Box No. 71 c/o Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle." 0497

TO BE LET SHOP PREMISES in Waterloo Mansions, lately occupied by Stanley Humphrey & Co. For particulars apply to Mr. MISTRI, Navsari Buildings, Fort.

TO BE LET.
A GOOD OFFICE on Murzban Road. Rent Rs. 250.
A FLAT in Jenkins house Rent Rs. 115.
A FLAT in Roosevelt House. Rent Moderate.
A FLAT IN Gymkhana Chambers. Rent Rs. 185.
A FLAT in Waterloo Mansions Rent Rs. 230.
A SHOP in Waterloo Mansions for Rs. 335 and another for Rs. 600.
A FLAT on the Ground floor East of Rafiya Manzil .Rent Rs. 245.
A FLAT on the ground floor. West of Rafiya Manzil. Rent Rs. 250.
A FLAT on the ground floor in Arthur House. Rent Rs. 125.
For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER, & Son,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

"LAS PALMAS" on little Gibbs Road Malabar Hill, 4 Bed rooms, 4 Bath rooms best, sanitary arrangements. Electric lights and fans. Good servants' quarters and stabling. Quite open to the Westerly Sea breeze. Rent Rs. 400. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

FLATS IN RACHEL LODGE, Apollo Bunder." Rents Rs. 240 and 250. Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummam Street,
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

A FLAT in "Thoburn House," Apollo Bunder. Rent Rs. 125.
A SHOP on Esplanade Road for many years in the occupation of Messrs. Thomson and Taylor, Chemists, who are moving to more suitable premises.
For further particulars apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents.
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.

THE GROUND FLOOR of a Bungalow on Walkeshwar Road, containing four Bed Rooms, Dining Room, large Drawing Room, Out-houses and Servants' quarters and Stable—large compound running down to Sea. Splendid view. For Europeans or Parsees only. Rent. Rs. 125.
Apply to
E. W. FLOWER & SON,
House Agents
Hummum Street.
House Telephone No. 458.
Office ,, ,, 2611.
0492

NOTICES.

INADMISSIBLE ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MANAGER reserves the right to refuse any advertisement without assigning reasons for doing so.

MUNICIPALITY. OF BOMBAY

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay up to 1 p.m. (B.T.), on MONDAY, the 6th day of October 1913, for Works in a Storm Water Drain in Petit Orphanage Compound and Parel Tank Road.
2. Plans may be seen and Form of Contract, Specification, etc., and all other particulars obtained free of charge on application to the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage.
3. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.
By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JAMES W. MACKISON,
B.Sc., M. Inst. C. E.,
Executive Engineer,
Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office,
Bombay, 23rd September, 1913. 0505

THE BOMBAY COTTON MANUFACTURING CO., LD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Albert Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay, on THURSDAY, the 2nd day of October, 1913, at 4 p.m. (Standard-Time), when the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Company held on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.
Immediately thereafter an Extraordinary General Meeting of the Preference Shareholders of The Bombay Cotton Manufacturing Company, Limited, will be held at the same place, when the Special Resolution which was passed at the Extraordinary General Meeting of the Preference Shareholders of the Company held on Thursday, the 18th day of September, 1913, will be submitted for confirmation as Special Resolution.
By order of the Board,
HORMUSJEE SONS & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 0491

BHAVNAGAR STATE RAILWAY.

(INCLUDING DHRANGADRA RAILWAY.)

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited by the abovenamed Railway for the supply of CONSUMABLE STORES for a period of Fifteen months commencing from 1st January, 1914, to 31st March, 1915. Copies of Schedules can be obtained on application at the Store-keeper's Office, Bhavnagar Para, on payment of Re. 1.
Sealed Tenders (superscribed, Tender for Consumable Stores) will be received by THE MANAGER, Bhavnagar State Railway, up to noon, on MONDAY, the 20th October, 1913, and must be accompanied by an Earnest Fee of Rs.100, to be returned in case the Tender is not accepted.
The accepted Tenderers will be required to make a Deposit of 10 per cent. of the estimated value of Stores to be supplied. The Deposit to be returned on the completion of the contract in a satisfactory manner, and to be subject to retention, in whole or in part, to cover any failure to correctly carry out the same.
The Manager reserves to himself the right to accept any Tender, in whole or in part, and he does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender, the whole or in part.
All Stores should be exactly as per samples in Store-keeper's Office, which can be seen at that office at Bhavnagar Para.
THOS. WHEELER,
Store-keeper, B. S. Railway.
Bhavnagar Para, dated 19th Sept., 1913.

BOMBAY, BARODA & CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

REVISED TIME TABLE FROM THE 6TH OF SEPTEMBER 1913.

ACCELERATED SERVICE BETWEEN BOMBAY AND DELHI, LAHORE, RAWALPINDI AND PESHAWAR.
AND
Via DELHI (THROUGH CARRIAGE) TO MEERUT AND SAHARANPUR.

Also an additional Fast Passenger Train between Bombay and Delhi.

Down North-Western Fast Ex-Passenger, Servant's H.M. H.M.	Stations.	Up. North-Western Fast Ex-Passenger, Servant's H.M. H.M.
21-0 21-45	Dep. Bombay (Colaba) ..	Arr. 8-30 6-45
3-30 6-55	Arr. Delhi ..	Dep. 0 21-20
2-23 ..	Arr. Meerut Cantt..	Dep. 2-11 ..
-27 ..	Arr. Saharanpur ..	Dep. 23- 5 ..
9- 7 ..	Arr. Lahore ..	Dep. 20-20 ..
15-50 ..	Arr. Rawalpindi ..	Dep. 13-32 ..
20-15 ..	Arr. Peshawar Cantt.	Dep. 8-18 ..

S. C. GWOOD.
Ag., General Traffic Manager.
250

NOTICE.

LOST.

LOST—Between Carnac Bridge and Kalbadevi a DIPLOMA of MIDWIFERY and NURSERY of Janabai Rohde. Finder will be rewarded on returning same to owner c/o Mandvi, Improvement Trust Chawl.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that I have now been appointed SOLE MANAGER for the British Dominions General Insurance Company, Limited, for India and Burma.
ALEX M. TOD,
The British Dominions General Ins. Co. Ltd.,
Standard Building,
Hornby Road.

PEOPLES BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

INCORPORATED UNDER ACT VI OF 1882 (COMPANIES ACT).

HEAD OFFICE LAHORE, PUNJAB.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that an Extraordinary General Meeting of the above named Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Bharat Buildings, Lahore, on Tuesday the 30th September 1913, at 2 p.m., in the afternoon for the purpose of considering the advisability of the winding up of the above named Company.
All the Shareholders are requested to attend. Those unable to do so will kindly send in their proxies in the annexed form to the Head Office of the Company, 48 hours before the time notified for holding the meeting to enable the office to register them in time.
By order of the Board,
DEOKI NAND,
General Manager.
Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 0501

NOTICE

WHEREAS I am authorised by four Partners of the Chunilal Gangaram and Virchand Ginning Factory at Barsi Town to sell the whole Factory under clause 9 of the partnership deed executed and registered on the 24th of September, 1910, the public are hereby informed that the sale of the said Factory will take place in my office on SUNDAY, the 28th of September, 1913, in the afternoon, between 2 p.m. and 5 p.m. (Standard Time), openly by Auction. Intending purchasers are, therefore, requested to attend. A copy of the conditions of the sale will be supplied on oral or written application.
The Factory consists of 27 Double Roller Gins easily driven by a gas engine.
GOVIND PANDHARINATH SULAKHE, B.A., LL.B.,
Pleader.
Barsi Town, 23rd September, 1913.

NOTICE.

SALE OF ANDAMANS PADOUK IN 1914.

IN terms of the public notice issued in July, 1912, applications for the following quantities of Andamans padouk for delivery during the calendar year 1914, are invited and will be received by the Undersigned up to the mail arriving in Port Blair on the 4th December, 1913.
Padouk, good colour, Tons 2,500 at Rs. 75 per ton.
Padouk, off-colour, Tons 1,000 at Rs. 50 per ton.
Prices f. o. b. Port Blair.
Copies of the said notice with conditions of sale and application forms can be obtained of the Undersigned.
J. L. BAKER,
Deputy Conservator of Forests, Andamans
Port Blair, the 23rd Sept., 1913.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

WANTED a HEAD LABORATORY ASSISTANT for the Physiology Department, Grant Medical College, on a salary of Rs. 40—4—60 per mensem, biennial increase plus the Bombay Local allowance.
Preference will be given to one who has passed the School Final or the Matriculation Examination and has done laboratory work elsewhere, and can do typewriting. Apply with copies of certificates to the Principal, Grant Medical College, Bombay, not later than 30th September, 1913.
A. STREET, F. R. C. S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 24th September, 1913.

GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS are invited not later than 6th October, 1913, from young Medical Graduates of the Bombay University for six new appointments of Demonstrators in Physiology in the Grant Medical College on a monthly remuneration of Rs. 50 each. Their duty will be limited to demonstration work during class hours.
A. STREET, F. R. C. S.,
Lieut.-Colonel, I.M.S.,
Principal, Grant Medical College.
Bombay, 24th September, 1913.

FOR SALE

THE Municipal Board of Cawnpore propose to sell the present Town Hall together with the land attached thereto, situated at Cooperganj, and adjoining the Railway Goods sheds. Offers, in writing for the purchase of the property will be received by the Chairman up to 1st November, 1913. Certain details relating to the property are given below:—
(1) Area occupied by the building, 1758 sq. yds. roughly.
(2) Area of the open land attached thereto, 4,571 sq. yds. roughly.
(3) Original cost of the building excluding the cost of the land, Rs. 1,20,982.
The building is very solidly constructed, with excellent foundations and exceptionally thick walls. It is double-storied and fitted up with electric lights and fans. The existing accommodation could be largely increased, at a small expenditure. The hall is situated in the centre of the commercial quarter of the city, and abuts on two of the main city roads.
The plans of the building can be inspected at the Municipal Office and ferrotypes can be forwarded on payment of Rs. 3 for the set of two.
G. G. SIM, I.C.S.,
Chairman,
Municipal Board.
Cawnpore, the 23rd September, 1913.

MAUD ALLAN AND ROYALTY.

With respect to the most ENTHUSIASTIC meeting of the European Defence Association reported by the *Times of India* thus:
"Sir Charles Armstrong presided over the half-yearly meeting of the Bombay Branch of the European Defence Association, held at the Bombay Chamber of Commerce rooms on Tuesday evening. There was but a SMALL ATTENDANCE, those present numbering LESS THAN A DOZEN, and the proceedings were brief. At the conclusion of his speech the Chairman invited discussion on any subject of interest. . . . . He remarked that there were several matters that he was going to bring before the committee, but there was one he thought they might discuss and that was the proposed visit of MISS MAUD ALLAN to India. The council in Calcutta had made a strong protest against the proposed visit to that city, and the members of the Bombay branch were probably aware that a similar representation had been circulated for signatures in Bombay asking the Police Commissioner not to license the performance. That representation he believed had been sent to the Commissioner of Police that day. He had signed the representation, and he believed that several JUDGES OF THE HIGH COURT had also signed it. The point was whether the branch thought it advisable to express any opinion on the subject. Personally he was very much in favour of some sort of representation being made by the branch. It was not so much a question of morals as one concerning the prestige of English ladies in India."
It is evident, says Maud Allan's Manager, then that the European Defence Association think that what was considered decent enough for Queen Alexandra and Queen Mary and the other distinguished people mentioned below, is calculated to interfere with the prestige of English Ladies. If this be so then the Association pass a vote of censure on the good taste, artistic and moral perception of those ladies and gentlemen contained in the following list of Maud Allan's patrons; ESPECIALLY UPON QUEEN ALEXANDRA WHO, AFTER WITNESSING MAUD ALLAN'S PERFORMANCE SENT FOR THE GREAT ARTIST AND CLASPING HER HAND ENTHUSIASTICALLY CONGRATULATED HER UPON THE WONDERFUL WAY IN WHICH SHE HAD RECREATED THE BEAUTIFUL DANCING OF ANCIENT GREECE.
The following are among those who, more than on one occasion, have witnessed the Dances of MISS MAUD ALLAN:—
HIS MAJESTY KING GEORGE V.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN MARY.
HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALEXANDRA
AND HIS LATE MAJESTY KING EDWARD VII.
T. R. H. The Duke and Duchess of Connaught.
H. R. H. Princess Victoria.
H. S. H. Prince Francis of Teck.
H. H. Maharaja of Cooch-Behar.
H. H. The Dewan of Nepal.
H. I. H. Crown Prince of Germany.
T. I. H. Prince and Princess Eitel Fritz.
H. H. Princess Victor Hohenlohe.
Prince Bathany.
The American Ambassador (Hon. Whitelaw Reid).
The French Ambassador (M. Cambon).
The German Ambassador (Count Wolff-Metternich, G.C.V.O.).
The Austrian Ambassador (Count Mensdorff).
The Rt. Hon. H. H. Asquith, M.P.
Duke of Norfolk.
Duke and Duchess of Somerset.
Duchess of Devonshire.
Duke and Duchess of Marlborough.
Duke of Rutland.
Duke and Duchess of Portland.
Duke and Duchess of Manchester.
Duchess of Sutherland.
Duke and Duchess of Westminster.
The Marquess and Marchioness of Winchester.
Marchioness of Hamilton.
Earl of Eglinton.
Earl of Suffolk.
Earl of Kinnoull.
Earl of Wemyss.
The Rt. Hon. The Earl of Rosebery.
Earl of Onslow.
Earl of Carnarvon.
Earl and Countess De Grey.
Earl of Dunmore.
Earl of Ellesmere.
Earl and Countess Dudley.
Earl of Clonmell.
Lady Young.
Lady Rivers Wilson.
Lady Stanley.
Lady Dimsdale.
Lady Gwendoline Guiness.
Lady Macnaghten.
The Hon. H. Stanhope Sidney Greville, C.V.O., C.B.
Rt. Hon. Winston Churchill, M.P., and Mrs. Churchill.
Sir Cuthbert Quilter, Bart.
Earl and Countess of Lytton.
Lord A. Campbell.
Lord Hamilton of Dalzell.
Lord Herbert Vane-Tempest.
Lord Lewisham.
Lord Churchill.
Lord Crichton.
Adml. Lord Charles Beresford, G.C.V.O.
Lord Duncannon.
Lord and Lady Esher.
Lord and Lady Iveagh.
Lord Lucas.
Lord Acheson.
Lord Westbury.
Lord and Lady Alington.
Lord Rothschild.
Lord Welby.
Lord Glenesk.
Lord Rosmead.
Lord Alverstone.
Lord Redesdale.
Lord Burnham.
Lord Northcliffe.
Lord Newborough.
Lord Colebrooke.
Countess of Galloway.
Countess of Cromer.
Lady Kilmorley.
Lady Helen Vincent.
Lady Wantage.
Countess of Craven.
Lady Ulrica Baring.
Lady Alastair Innes-Ker.
Lady Alwyne Compton.
Viscountess Coke.
Lady Bateman.
Lady Dawkins.
Lady Reay.
Lady Constance Stewart Richardson.
Lady C. Somerset.
Field-Marshal Sir George Stuart White, V.C., G.C.B., O.M.
Sir Alfred Rickman, Bart.
Sir F. Oppenheimer.
Sir William Hulton, Bart.
Field-Marshall Sir Evelyn Wood, V.C., G.C.B., etc.
Sir Walter Armstrong, Bart
Sir West Ridgway, G.C.B., G.C.M.G., etc
The Rt. Hon. Lewis Harcourt, M.P., and Mrs. Harcourt.
The Rt. Hon. A. J. Balfour, M.P.
The Rt. Hon. Col. Mark Lockwood, C.V.O., M.P., and Mrs. Lockwood.
First Lord of the Admiralty, Rt. Hon. Reginald McKenna, M.P.
Admiral of the Fleet, Sir John Fisher, G.C.B., O.M., A.D.C., etc.
Sir Marteine Lloyd, Bart.
Sir William Humphery, Bart.
Sir William Holdsworth, Bart.
Sir E. A. Sassoon, Bart.
Sir Arthur Conan Doyle.
Col. Sir Clement Royds, C.B.
Baron A. Goldschmidt.
Baron De Meyer.
Canon Wilberforce.
Col. Hall Walker and Mrs. Walker.
Miss Whitelaw Reid.
Mrs. and Miss Violet Asquith.
Mrs. Bradley Martin.
Mr. Alfred De Rothschild.
Mr. William Waldorf Astor.
Mr. Bernard Shaw.
Mr. W. T. Stead.

AMUSEMENTS.

THE EXCELSIOR.

at 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

A PATHICOLOUR DRAMA.

A three act drama after a celebrated French Novel, presented by some of the leading French actors and actresses. ENTITLED
"L'Homme Qui Assassina"
OR
"DELIVERED BY DEATH."

A remarkable film which is
A WORK OF ART
TRAVELS IN CAUCASUS.
(Another Colour film of extraordinary beauty and interest).

Commencing Saturday 27th.
The most marvellously clever Troupe of Japanese acrobats,
THE EGACUA TROUPE.
Direct from the Imperial Theatre, Tokio.

Matinee at 5 p.m.
on
Sunday 28th
CAPT. SCOTT'S EXPEDITION.
PICTURES
(WHOLE SERIES.)

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY BAZAAR.

GRAND DOLL COMPETITION.

Prizes from Rs, 10 upwards for the best dressed and the most originally-dressed dolls by adults and girls under fifteen. Dolls sent for competition will be sold for the benefit of the funds of the Society. For particulars apply to Mrs. SAVAGE, Cathedral High School, Outram Road, to whom all competing dolls should be sent in, not later than December 4th.
0480

ALASTOR MYSTIC.

THE RENOWED Handreader, Clairvoyant and Astrologer has returned to Bombay for a short season only, and may be consulted daily from 10 a.m. to 6 p.m. or by appointment, at the TAJ MAHAL HOTEL, Bombay, Room 438.
If you are living in Bombay please do not write requesting to know the terms as this will be arranged to your satisfaction at the time of your visit. Letters of enquiry from those living at a distance will receive prompt attention. Available for "AT HOMES," GARDEN PARTIES BAZAARS, etc.
0470

AMERICA-INDIA CINEMA.
To-night! To-night!
A Thrilling and Astounding Feature—Film
"THE LAST DAYS OF POMPEII"
A MAGNIFICENT DRAMA.
Adapted from the famous Novel by LORD LYTTON.
MOST THRILLING AND REALISTIC SCENES.
showing THE ERUPTION OF MOUNT VESUVIUS.
THE DESTRUCTION OF POMPEII.
ZULULAND. (Interesting account of Zulu warfare)
HANNAH DUSTIN. (Exciting American Drama)
A FUND OF GOOD COMICS.
3 SHOWS: *nightly—7 to 8, 8-30, to 9-30, 10 to 11.*
Saturday, & Sunday, 11-15, to 12-15.
PRIZE SHOWS—*Sat. & Sunday 5-30, to 6-30.*
CHARNI ROAD. Tel. No. 1271.
300

A BOLT FROM THE BLUE!
AND WHAT IS IT?
WAIT TILL 48, HOURS
Not In Painful Suspension,
BUT
IN PLEASANT ANTICIPATION.
See Friday's Big Thunder!
AT CORONATION CINEMATOGRAPH.
Sandhurst Road, GIRGAUM.
148

THE NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE Co., Ld.
OFFICES: 3, Elphinstone Circle FORT, BOMBAY.
SOME SPECIAL FEATURES of the Company are:—
CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENT and ANNUITIES.
MARRIAGE DOWRIES.
EDUCATIONAL and BUSINESS FUNDS for sons.
POLICIES WORLD-WIDE from commencement and automatically protected from forfeiture.
LOANS.
The Company is prepared to advance Loans at most reasonable rates of interest on security of its own Policies.
Applications for Agencies invited.
Exceptional opportunities offered to energetic men with spare time.
Full particulars on application to—
E. F. HALLIWELL,
Resident Secretary
for
Western India, Sind and Madras Presidency.
TELEPHONE No. 2332.
TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "BALTIC."

THE
Anglo-Indian Empire League.
OFFICES: WHEELER'S BUILDINGS, 3RD FLOOR, 218 HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.
[Telephone No. 1133.]
Patron.
The Rt. Revd. Edwin James Palmer, M.A., D.D. The Lord Bishop of Bombay.
President-in-Council.
James McDonald Esqr., J. P. Hony. Presidency Magistrate (on leave).
Offg. President-in-Council.
Henry Alfred Handley Payne Esqr., Solicitor (Messrs. Payne & Co).
Membership strictly confined to Europeans and Anglo-Indians.
OBJECTS: Promotion of the intellectual, moral, social and industrial advancement of the communities.
EMPLOYMENT & BUREAU & REGISTRY OFFICE for Europeans and Anglo-Indians in need of employment. All trades supplied with clerks, typists, tutors governess, etc., etc. Employers of Labour may rely on us implicity, supplying them with the best class of employees obtainable.
Office Hours: 11-30 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.
Further particulars from
THE HONY. SECRETARY.

Are you in office all day—Smoking, too? You probably have frequent headaches but they needn't last long—Stearns' Headache Cure gives quick relief.

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KEROSINE OILS TURPENE The substitute for Turpentine.

LIQUID FUEL. SOLE IMPORTERS OF

SHELL PETRUL.

Address:—GRAHAM'S BUILDING,
PARSI BAZAR STREET,
BOMBAY and at CALCUTTA, MADRAS and KARACHI.

AUCTION SALE

MENESSE & CO.,

No. 35, HUMMUM STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF BUILDING MATERIALS.

Under instructions from the Bombay Improvement Trust, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, on WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant, at 5 p.m. (S.T.).

The materials for removal of the following buildings:—

Building Street Nos. 17-19: 110-120 and 122; 1-11 and 13-15 case Nos. 225: 226 Doctor Street and Erskine Road.

AUCTION SALE OF GOODS, GRAIN SWEEPING, etc.

Under instruction from the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Messrs. MENESSE and Co., will sell by Public Auction, on FRIDAY, the 26th September, 1913, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), at the Railway Company's Goods Depot at Carnac Bridge:—

A number of bags of grain and seeds and a quantity of grain sweeping and other miscellaneous goods, etc.

AUCTION SALE OF RAILWAY PLANT STORES, etc., etc., at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company, Stores Depot, Parel.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, on TUESDAY, the 7th, and WEDNESDAY, the 8th, October, 1913, at 1 p.m. at the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company's Stores Depot, Parel.

A quantity of railway plant stores, etc., etc., consisting of India rubber scrap, drums, kegs, lamps of sorts, old rail pieces, tanks, leather scrap cast and wrought iron and steel scrap of sorts, wood, locks, old files, brass scrap, and miscellaneous other stores.

The materials have been already weighed and the weighment marked on each lot and purchasers must accept this as final.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required when the lots are knocked down, and the balance must be paid, and the goods removed away within two months, failing which the same will be re-sold on account and risk of the first purchaser.

MENESSE & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1913. 256

CRAWFORD & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS & COMMISSION AGENTS.

16, APOLLO ST., FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF LARGE STOCK OF RICH COTTON SILK, VELVET AND PLUSH, KNITTING SILK THREAD, FANCY BORDERS, CARRIAGE RUGS, SHOP FURNITURE, ETC.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Ezra Abdula Yamin Turkey, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD, & Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY WEDNESDAY, the 24th instant at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), the goods of the above Insolvent, lying in the Shop, at Shaikh Memon Street, out of Fort (next to Muljee Jeetha's Cloth Market), such as large quantity of French and German Cotton and Silk, plain velvet of black and various fancy light and dark colours, flowered and striped velvets, plush of various colours, knitting silk thread, tapestry, China silk, bundles of fancy borders carriage rugs, iron safe, clock, foot sewing machine, etc.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance to be paid for and delivery to be taken of, within two days after the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF THE RIGHT, TITLE AND INTEREST OF THE INSOLVENT IN THE FLOUR MILL TOGETHER WITH ITS MACHINERY AND A BIG CORRUGATED SHED, AT DHOBI GULLY NEAR THE THAKURDWAR.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the estate of the Insolvent, Behroonath Balkrishna Joshi, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1913, at 3 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises. The right, title and interest of the said Insolvent in the Flour Mill together with its machinery and Corrugated shed, at Dhobi gully near Thakoredwar and behind the Big Temple.

PARTICULARS OF MACHINERY:—One Oil Engine of Crossley make, 3 Water Cisterns (round), 1 Water Circulating and Exhaust Pipe, 1 Main Shaft 3 ins., 2 Black Stone Mills, 34 ins., 1 Country-made Horizontal Mill, 1 Horizontal Type Turner Mill, 3 Black Stone Mills, 18 ins., 1 Carter's Disintigrator, Screws, Press (to press metal sheets), 1 Semi-rotary Pump No. 5 and Drilling Machine, Belting Scales (Beam Scales), Kitson Light, Cistern, etc.

Also one big Corrugated Shed worth Rs. 4,000.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 24th September, 1913.

Eat hearty and enjoy it. Stearns' Wine of Cod Liver Extract creates an appetite, helps to digest food, assists in the body nourishment and strengthens broken down tissues.

DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Tuesday, the 23rd September 1913, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. Humidity is nearly normal. Day temperature is above the average at Ambala and Delhi; night temperature is in defect at Rawalpindi and Multan.

The United Provinces.—Skies are heavily clouded at Jhansi and clear elsewhere. The air is generally drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in excess over the whole division; the minimum is also above the average at Jhansi.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear in upper Sind and lightly to moderately cloudedin other districts. Humidity is normal. Temperature both maximum and minimum is in excess at Jaipur.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded in Gujarat, west Central India and east Kathiawar and clear or lightly clouded over the rest of the division. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at Deesa.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly or moderately clouded. The moisture in the air is either equal to or below the average. Maximum temperature is in excess at Saugor and in defect at Hoshangabad; the minimum is slightly below the average at Hoshangabad.

The Konkan.—Nearly general but light rain has fallen in the south Konkan; Mormugao has had 0.32" and Karwar 0.55". Skies are moderately clouded in the are of rainfall and lightly clouded elsewhere. The air is drier than usual at Ratnagiri. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Belgaum records 0.55" of rain. Cloud has decreased and skies are now clear or lightly clouded. The usual amount of moisture is present in the air. Temperature is almost equal to the average.

General Remarks.—Rain in light or moderate showers has fallen in the south Konkan, the south Bombay Deccan and the Madras Deccan. A few insignificant falls are reported from the Malabar Coast. Skies are moderately or heavily clouded in parts of Gujarat, west Central India and Mysore.

No rain beyond a few isolated showers in the south Bombay Deccan, the Madras Deccan and Mysore appears likely.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN

at 8 a. m. ON TUESDAY, the

23rd of September 1913.

STATIONS.	Temp in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temp in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity. 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Total 1st June to date.	Rainfall. Variation 1st June to date.
PERSIAN-AERAN						
Bushire ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)..	93.3	76.3	71	..	0.00	—0.01
Jask ..	96.8	80.3	59	..	0.00	—0.06
Muskat ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Do. (22nd)..	102.8	85.0	32	..	0.00	—0.17
PUNJAB—						
Multan ..	100.3	71.5	58	..	10.28	+5.56
Rawalpindi ..	91.9	62.1	62	..	24.44	+2.30
Lahore ..	101.9	69.2	63	..	18.09	+3.13
Sirsa ..	100.8	73.5	86	..	17.84	+6.86
Ambala ..	99.5	68.9	67	..	28.21	+5.12
Delhi ..	99.5	76.2	42	..	13.66	—0.22
UNITED PROVINCES—						
Agra ..	103.5	77.5	49	..	7.39	—15.96
Mainpuri ..	100.8	72.6	59	..	10.66	—11.71
Jhansi ..	99.1	81.0	62	..	9.61	—23.59
Cawnpore ..	99.1	77.0	52	..	18.82	—12.28
Allahabad ..	98.1	74.5	51	..	22.36	—10.68
SIND AND RAJPUTANA—						
Jacobabad ..	106.1	74.8	67	..	2.91	+0.65
Karachi ..	84.5	75.0	80	..	12.01	+5.88
Ajmer ..	93.1	77.2	67	..	11.16	—7.46
Jaipur ..	99.2	77.0	57	..	20.71	—4.03
Kotah ..	93.6	78.1	54	..	16.12	—8.85
GUJARAT, KATHIAWAR AND CENTRAL INDIA WEST—						
Bhuj ..	89.5	72.0	82	..	38.37	+25.29
Dwarka ..	85.8	76.7	89	..	47.35	×3.77
Veraval ..	84.1	75.3	86	..	24.53	+7.79
Rajkot ..	94.1	68.8	78	..	27.78	+2.72
Bhavnagar Para. ..	95.0	72.8	70	..	35.95	+6.46
Surat' ..	88.9	74.6	86	0.02	37.14	—1.35
Ahmedabad ..	89.6	75.7	83	..	35.64	+7.07
Deesa ..	89.3	71.4	78	..	43.15	+12.18
Neemuch ..	88.4	70.0	77	..	23.89	—2.67
Indore ..	87.6	67.1	88	..	36.28	6.99
CENTRAL PROVINCES—						
Jubbulpore ..	90.8	70.8	69	..	30.81	—18.46
Saugor ..	93.3	71.1	73	..	22.92	—18.00
Hoshangabad ..	83.6	69.4	76	..	36.31	—7.79
Khandwa ..	89.7	70.6	76	..	38.15	+12.09
Akola ..	92.2	71.0	72	..	29.77	+0.24
Amraoti ..	90.8	70.3	69	..	34.57	+6.99
Nagpur ..	92.6	70.3	66	..	43.25	+1.34
Chanda ..	93.0	72.5	90	0.02	50.90	+1.87
Raipur ..	86.7	75.6	77	..	35.33	—7.77
KONKAN—						
Bombay ..	86.3	76.4	90	..	68.36	—1.21
Ratnagiri ..	85.3	74.4	73	..	67.20	—26.37
Mormugao ..	82.0	74.7	96	0.32	83.14	—1.33
Karwar ..	78.7	74.0	95	0.55	83.83	—25.59
DECCAN AND HYDERABAD—						
Malegaon ..	92.4	66.1	72	..	14.29	—3.10
Ahmednagar ..	87.6	66.0	80	..	20.60	+4.00
Poona ..	85.0	65.3	84	..	23.55	+4.54
Sholapur ..	87.8	70.1	76	..	11.90	—9.0
Bijapur ..	88.7	70.8	75	..	10.84	—2.12
Belgaum ..	79.3	64.0	90	0.55	33.11	—3.53
Aurangabad ..	86.4	68.0	70	..	21.27	—2.07
Nizamabad (Indur). ..	88.9	73.2	82	..	36.89	×2.07
Hyderabad ..	..	..	..	..	..	..
MALABAR COAST AND CEYLON—						
Mangalore ..	83.3	73.8	86	0.02	83.85	—23.08
Calicut ..	82.8	74.6	91	..	70.69	—16.41
Cochin ..	85.7	75.7	85	0.08	67.56	—3.18
Colombo ..	88.5	72.0	95	..	13.27	—6.68
MADRAS (EXCLUDING MALABAR) AND MYSORE—						
Masulipatam. ..	94.3	76.2	79	0.01	9.71	—12.4
Bellary ..	91.0	74.3	71	0.22	4.50	—4.82
Cuddapah ..	100.5	78.5	80	..	5.64	—12.56
Madras ..	96.0	77.5	79	..	5.66	—9.00
Bangalore ..	85.3	66.8	90	..	11.30	—6.13
Coimbatore ..	90.4	70.8	86	..	3.10	—1.90
Trichinopoly ..	99.1	77.3	58	..	2.47	—7.60
Negapatam. ..	98.7	78.2	87	..	7.12	—2.74

His Excellency Lord Pentland, accompanied by the Private Secretary and an A. D. C., leaves Ootacamund by motor on tour in the Salem district on 21st October.

Mr. R. Clark, officiating Commissioner of Police, has decided to fix a new outpost at the spot on the Calcutta Maidan where two murders were committed recently, which is known as Havidar Tank. During the last five years six murders have been committed at this spot. Five of them went undetected.

ALL INDIA WEATHER.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

There has been a decrease in rainfall in the peninsula and in North-East India, and the weather has continued dry in the rest of India. The air is very dry in the United Provinces. The temperature is high in the neighbourhood of Jhansi.

Raintall has been nearly general in Burma; fairly general in south Konkan; local in Assam, the Madras-Deccan and south Hyderabad. A few falls also occurred in Bengal, South-East of the Central Provinces and North Madras Coast.

Chief Amounts:—Port Blair one inch; Slipper Island, Kyaukpyu and Maymyo, one and half; Tavoy and Bhamo, two; Dhubri, one; Jalpaiguri, two; Jagdalpur, Karwar and Belgaum a half; Hanamkonda, two; Gulbarga and Bellary a quarter.

Forecast:—No large change.

Earthquake Reports.—Two slight schocks were reported on the Simla seismograph at 2-4 m. and 3-25 m. this morning. The origin of both is about sixty miles away.

TEMPERATURE IN BOMBAY.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY,
COLABA, BOMBAY, 22nd September 1913.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fahr ..	inches	29·808
Temperature of Air ..	degrees	82·1
Wet Bulb Thermometer ..	"	77·3
Dew Point ..	"	75·3
Relative humidity of Air ..	"	0·809
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky cloudy—10) ..		5·0
Maximum temperature of Air	degrees	86·3
Minimum do. do. ..	"	79·7
General direction of Wind from midnight to midnight ..		WSW.SSE.W.
Movement of Wind from midnight to midnight ..	miles	121
Fall of Rain ..	inch	0·09
Total fall during month ..	"	5·59
Total fall during year ..	"	68·36
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m of 23rd September..	..	0.09

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The following information published in order that vessels in the Bombay Harbour may, by comparison with a standard instrument, ascertain the errors of their barometers:—

The reading of the Standard Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 80 deg. F., and to the level of the tide at 8-45 a.m., Standard Time on the 23rd September 1913 was 30·054 inches. For temperature corrections applicable to mercurial barometers of ships the reading of the ship's barometer is to be increased or decreased by .013 inch for every 5 degrees, according as the temperature of the attached thermometer is respectively below or above 80 deg F. In case of the aneroid no temperature correction is needed. But for comparison at 80° F. all aneroid readings should be increased by 138 inch. For correcting the ship's barometer either mercurial or aneroid, for the height of the barometer cistern above the tide level in the stream at 8-45 a.m. Standard Time, the ship's barometer reading should be increased by .010 inch for every 10 feet of this height, to make it comparable with the observatory barometer reading given above.

SUN MOON & TIDES AT BOMBAY

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Meantime. Depth of water is at Prince's Dock Sill.

1913		High water.			
Day of week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.	
	Sept.	h.	m.	ft	in
Tues.	23	m	3 57	25	2
			3 18 a	24	2
Wed.	24		5 17	24	10
			4 46	23	7
Thurs.	25		6 51	25	2
			6 28	23	9
Fri.	26	m	8 10	26	0
			7 57 a	24	9
Satur.	27	m	9 0	27	1
			9 6 a	25	2
Sun.	28	m	9 44	28	0
			10 1 a	27	8
Mon.	29	m	10 25	28	9
			10 49 a	28	11

1913	Low water			
Dayof week.	Day of month.	Bombay Mean Time.		Depth on sill.
	Sept.	h.	m.	in
Tues.	23	m 9	21	12 8
			9 44 a	18 1
Wed.	24		11 37	22 1
			11 16	18 6
Thurs.	25		1 42 a	21 3
		m 0	51	18 2
Fri.	26		2 29 a	20 0
Satur.	27	m	2 8	17 6
			3 10 a	15 5
Sun.	28	m	3 8	16 9
			3 59 a	16 11
Mon.	29	m	3 58	16 2
			4 29 a	15 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time during the ensuing week:—

Sept.	Sunrise.	Sunset.
23. (Tues.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35 m
24. (Wed.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 35 m
25. (Thurs.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 34 m
26. (Fri.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 33 m
27. (Satur.)	6h. 28m.	6h. 32 m
28. (Sun.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 31 m
29. (Mon.)	6h. 29m.	6h. 30 m

PHASES OF THE MOON:—Full Moon Sept. 15th 1h, 15.9m. P. M.
Last Quarter. 23rd 6h. 0.0 m. P. M.
New Moon. 30th 10h 26.8 m. A. M.
First Quarter, Oct. 7th. 7h 66·2m A. M.

COMMERCIAL

THE MONEY MARKET.

LONDON QUOTATIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

Consols 2½ %	74
Exchange on London at Paris Fcs. ..	25·25½
Rentes 3 %	80½
Berlin Cheques on London	20·40½
Bar Silver Spot	28 16-16
" 2 months hence	28⅜
Closing Tone of Silver:—Rumboured Indian Government Buying	
Rupee Paper 5 %	63 13-16
Exchange on India 30 d/st. (Bank buying. Rate	1-3 15-16
Discount, Bank of England Rate 4½ % 17 April 1913.	
Amount withdrawn from the Bank of England about £ 200,000 for Egypt.	
3½ % India Stock (Sterling Loan) ..	89½
Discount Bank Bills 3 m/st	3 15-16
Discount Indian Bank Bills 6 m/st. ..	4¼
" Fine Trade Bills 3 months ..	4¼
" Fine Tarde Bills 6 m/st ..	4⅝
Bar Gold (per oz.) " " ..	7 7-0
Interest day to day loans	2½
Interest 7 day market loans	2½

BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

(From our Correspondent.)

September 23.

PAPER MARKET.

To-day the Paper Market did not present any fluctuations and the quotation stood in the vicinity of Rs. 95-2 for 29th September delivery. The rate for the 31st October delivery stood about annas three up. The business reported was on a small scale.

SHARES.

There prevailed hurricane-like activity in the Cotton Mill Share Market to-day and Fazuls and Davids occupied the largest portion of the work done. Under heavy sales Fazuls dropped suddenly in the morning and touched Rs. 580, but the low rates attracted speculators and the prices suddenly recovered and an amount of business was reported at about Rs. 600. More than once Fazuls and Davids fluctuated within the range of about Rs. 20 and Rs. 10 during the course of the day. There was noticeable a strong disposition to sell at advancing rates.

Standards improved to Rs. 1,437-8 in the morning but closed at Rs. 1,420 for Mahurat.

Swadeshis declined to Rs. 1,585 for October.

Petits improved to Rs. 3,160 for October and Rs. 3,180 for Mahurat.

Madhavjis declined to Rs. 1,335.

Crescents touched Rs. 117-8, but closed at Rs. 120 for Mahurat.

Fazuls were placed at prices varying from Rs. 580 to Rs. 600 for October. The rate for the next delivery stood Rs. 5 up.

Davids opened at Rs. 565, and declined to Rs. 561-4, but closed at Rs. 570 for October.

Finlays declined to Rs. 330 and Swans to Rs. 286-4 for October.

Tata Iron and Steel Ordinary shares stood at Rs. 85-4 and Deferred at Rs. 167.

Bank of India shares declined to Rs. 66-8.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET.

(From Our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, September 23.

The Exchange Market is quite firm with a higher tendency for the forward position, several banks being good sellers. To-day's closing quotations are for telegraphic transfers 1s. 4 3-32d. on demand, 1s. 5/32d.; document attached bills three months, 1s. 4-13/32d document attached bills six months' 1s. 4 19-32d.

Three and a half per cent. Government Paper opened at Rs. 95 and closed at Rs. 95-2 for cash, Rs. 95-1 and Rs. 95-2 being the quotations forward with Rs. 95-6 and Rs. 95-5 for small lots.

In the Share Market business is restricted, coal investments being the leading counter. The belief seems to be gaining ground in the jute market that the final official forecasts of 87 lakhs of bales is somewhere under rather than over what will eventually be the actual outturn. It is believed in some quarters that the Directors of Agriculture in their desire to avoid mistaken judgment, were unduly biassed by a pessimistic tone of the market and that too great stress was placed on certain lugubrious reports received from district officers. With the possibility of a much bigger yield than the official estimates show mills are now disinclined to continue buying at present rates. Jute stands to-day at the record price of Rs. 88 per bale and it remains to be seen whether the market can stand the pressure of Re. 1 more or whether the growing sentiment in favour of a more optimistic view of the incoming crop will bring values down to a more accommodating level.

The gunny market is very firm, all business reported being done at full rates.

AMERICAN COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK Sep. 20.

Day's Receipts at all U. S. Ports ..	61,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain ..	29,000
Day's Exports to Continent	23,000
Futures at New York Oct, 13·31 Previous closing price 13·38.	
Futures at New York Jan. 13·19 Previous closing price. 13·28. Advanced on favorable Cables and declined owing to longs unloading	
Spot Cotton at New York 13.55 Previous price 13·60	
Spot Cotton at New Orleans 13 3-9 Previous price 13 5-16	
Tone of Spot Cotton:—Firm.	
Futures at New Orleans Oct. 13·30 Previous price 13.33.	
Futures at New Orleans Jan. 13·38 Previous price 13.42	
Fair Rio Coffee (No. 7 quality) ..	9¼
Demand Bills	4.85⅝
Silver Commercial bars	62⅝

Major C. E. Luard, Political Department, proceeds on long leave next week. While at Home he will arrange for the publication of the historical record of the Imperial Visit to India.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LIVERPOOL, Sept 22.

	Bales.
Total Day's Sales at Liverpool	8,000
Total Day's Sales on Spec. and for Exp.	1,000
Total Day's Sales of East Indian	
Total Day's Imports	11,000
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Spot:—Firm—Increased demand.	
Tone of Liverpool Cotton Futures:—Steady.	
Tone of Manchester Market:—Manchester business checked by holders refusing to sell except at higher prices.	
Mid. Americans	7·31 d
Egyptian F. G. F.	10·20 d

New York 11 a.m. (As known in Liverpool at closing time.) Oct. Jan. New york opens noon to day owing to the funeral of Judge Gaynor.

New York Official noon call Oct. Jan. New york opens noon to day owing to the funeral of Judge Gaynor.

New Orleans 10 a.m. Oct. 13·46 Jan. 13·57

Liverpool September 22

Wool opening Report
Quiet & Steady

Total amount to be offered 42,000

Brancers first White no quotation
" Ordinary White highest 10¾d.
" " lowest 9¾d.

Candahar first White no quotation
" Ordinary White highest 10¼d.
" " lowest 9¼d.

Bicapere White highest 9¾d.
" " lowest 8¾d.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-day's price.
S. O.	7·25	7·35
O. N.	7·16	7·28
N. D.	7·08	7·19
D. J.	7·08	7·19
J. F.	7·08	7.19
F. M.	7·08	7.19
M. A.	7.08	7.20
A. M	7·08	7·20
M. J.	7.08	7·20
J. J.		7·18

OPENING TONE AND PRICES.

Opening Tone	Easy
Estimated sales	8,000
Total Imports	20,000

Future delivery prices:—

Months.	Previous closing price.	To-Day's price.
S. O	7·35	7·30
O. N.	7·28	7·25
N. D.	7·19	7·14
D. J.	7·19	7·15
J. F.	7·19	7·15
F. M.	7·19	7·15
M. A.	7·20	7·15
A. M.	7·20	7·15
M. J.	7·20	7·15

ADDITIONAL QUOTATIONS.

LONDON, Sept 20

Good Bengal M. G.	5 11-16 d
F. G. " "	5 13-16 d
Fine " "	5 15-16 d
Good Bhownuggur	6 9-14 d
F. G. "	6 5-16 d
Fine	6 7-16 d
Fine M. G. Bhownuggur	6 7-16 d
Good Oomra M. G.	6 1-4 d
F. G " "	6 3-8 d
Fine " "	6 1-2 d
Good M. G. Oomra	6 1-4 d
Fine M. G. Oomra	6 1-2 d
Good Broach	6 9-16 d
F. G. "	6 23-32 d
Fine	6 7-8 d
Stock of Cotton in London ..	
Good Khandeish	6 1-8 d
F. G "	6 1-4 d

FOREIGN MARKET REPORT.

Sept. 23

Metals.—Standard Copper G. M. B. £72½ Copper Braziers £88; Yellow Metal 73; .. ..

Freight.—Coals:—Cardiff to Bombay Canal. 13-6; value.

Seeds.—Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore 416lbs. 85 % ex-Ship. 53; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Yellow Guzerat, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 54; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers. Rapeseed, Brown, 416lbs. ex-Ship. 47; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers firm. Linseed Bombay per 416lbs. ex-ship. 49; Sep.-Oct.; Antwerp; sellers dull. Linseed Calcutta 4 5-6; Sep.-Oct.; London value quiet.

Wheat.—Australian Wheat unchanged :— Wheat White Delhi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal. Wheat Choice White Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. 37; Sep.-Oct.; London, value. Wheat F.A.Q. Red Karachi, per 492lbs. C.I.F. nominal quiet.

Rubber.—Para Rubber 3-2½; Sep.-Oct.; nominal.

Sugar.—German granulated Sugar C. & F. India (Double Bags.) 12-9½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; quiet but steady. Hungarian Crystals Sugar C. & F. India 11-10½; sellers Jan.-March; very little done. German Beet-root 88 % 9-3; sellers September; steady moderate biz closed quiet. Crystals C. & F. India 12-6½; sellers Nov.-Dec.; steady unchanged. Mauritius Crystals C. & F. Calcutta 11-10½; Sep.-Oct.; nominal. C. & F. Bombay 11-9; Sep.-Oct.; nominal quiet.

Java Sugar.—Raw Java Nos. 16-18 C. & F. Calcutta 11-4½; value Oct.-Dec.; 11-7½; value Jan.-March;. Raw Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 11-6; value Oct.-Dec.; 11-9; value Jan.-March;. Fine White Java C. & F. Calcutta 12-1½; value Oct.-Dec.; 12-4½; value Jan.-March; Fine White Java, C. & F. Bombay and Karachi 12-6; value Oct.-Dec.; 12-9; value Jan.-March, nominal no biz doing.

Linseed.—Linseed Argentine (La Plata) 43½; Sep.-Oct.; Hamburg sellers dull.

Cottonseed.—Bombay Cottonseed 6-18-6; Sep.-Oct.; Hull value Easier.

BOMBY VOLUNTEERS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY THE HON. COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, C.I.E., V. D. COMMANDING.

Sept. 24.

918. *Signalling Class.*—The Signalling Class will parade every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 7. A.M. on the Maidan in front Head-Quarters. Dress.-Mufti.

919. *Miniature Range.*—The Miniature Range at Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, will be open for practice every Tuesday and Friday at 7. A.M.

920. *Machine Gun.*—The Machine Gun Section of "D" Company will parade every Wednesday at 7. A.M. at Head-Quarters.

921. *Recruits Parade.*—"G" Company Recruits will parade to-day Wednesday the 24th instant at 7. 30 A.M. at Head-Quarters, Cornett Road. Dress.-Mufti. Arms and accoutrements will be issued on the parade ground.

H.-All Recruits of the current season will parade at the Old Head-Quarters, Carnac Road, every Friday at 6. 30. P.M.

922. *Arms.*—Every Volunteer who draws a Rifle from Head-Quarters will, immediately on th completion of his Standard Test return his Rifle to Head-Quarters for 10 days to be properly cleaned.

(Signed) F.H. James, Captain
Offg. Adjutant Bombay Vol. Rifles.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE A. HILL TREVOR COMMANDING.

Sept. 23.

220. *First Aid Lecture.*—The Fifth Lecture in first aid will be delivered at Head-Quarters at 9-30 P.M. on Thursday 25th instant.

216 *Semaphore Class.*—The Semaphore Signalling Class will parade at Head-Quarters at 6-30 P.M. on Tuesday 23rd instant.

218 *Educational Lectures.*—Tuesday 23rd instant. Major W.H.W. Hope, R.G.A. will deliver a lecture on Explosives, at the B.V.A. Lecture Room. Commencing at 7-15 P.M.

(Sd) A. D. Curtis Lieut, R.G.A.
Offg, Adjutant. Bombay Volunter Artillery.

There is no intention of changing the headquarters of the Comptroller-General who is the head Audit authority in India. These are at present at Delhi and will remain there although the new Comptroller of Currency will be in Calcutta.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

(From our Correspondent).

BOMBAY, Sept. 23.

The local Cotton Market is firm and the local dealers show a very bold front notwithstanding a small decline from America and quote for M. G. Good Broach Rs. 331½ and Fully Good Bengal Rs. 267½.

The Liverpool opener is five points down as expected.

It is refreshing for the Buils on cotton to known that the farmers as usual are not disposed to part with their cotton to meet their maturing obligations, as great facilities are offered to the farmers by Mac. Addo plan of Crop Loan for fifty million dollars to finance creps And to return Loans at the option of the borrower at a fixed rate of interest viz. 6 per cent. We can only admire from this distance what the Democratic-Republican Government does for their own Land of Liberty. Hence we do not hear nor are we likely to hear the Southern selling of futures in the local market which generally depresses the market during the months of September and October with favourable weather conditions.

We quote Messrs. Weld and Co's. telegraphic advice regards the weather condition:

Liverpool: Market steady at the advance, very little hedge selling, some long liquidation. Cotton well absorbed by heavy general buying on crop accounts continue bad. Market closed steady on continued general buying, absence of hedge selling. Crop accounts continue unfavourable, temperatures rather too low New York General speculative selling on absolutely unconfirmed rumours from Washington. Do not believe South will follow decline. Good demand from American spinners.

If Liverpool market opens lower tomorrow (22rd) in sympathy with the close of New York, we advise buying.

The "Times Democrat" of New Orleans reports deterioration of crop boll weevil doing serious damage in Mississippi and Louisiana. Recent rains have lowered grade in Texas and Oklahoma. Crop now depends upon the date of killing frost.

The following are to-day's quotations.

Growths.	Fine.	Fully Good.	Good.	Delivery
H.G. Benzals (Railway terms)	..	267	..	25 1-14
H. G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	½	..	..
M.G. Bengals Liverpool Guarantee ..	..	..	..	..
H. G. Rajputana (Railway terms)	..	..	..	..
M. G. Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Bengals (Railway terms) ..	277	..	..	Do
Do. ..	277	..	..	25-12-13
Do. ..	278	..	..	25-11-13
Do. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Sind Punjab (Railway terms)..	276	..	..	25-1-14.
M. G. Khandesh ..	301	290	..	Do
M. G. Khandwa, Sanawad ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Hinganghat ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Wardha, Hinganghat. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Nagpore, Kamptee. ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Yeotmal ..	..	..	..	..
M. G. Dharmangaum Pulgaum ..	..	..	..	..

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

September 23rd.

S. S. Polynesien	Lalande	Noumea Aug. 23
S. S. Avimoor	Koefod	Calcutta Sept. 10
S. S. Dargui	Donovan	Port Talbot Aug. 23
S. S. Aleppo	Jones	Middlesbrough Aug. 9
S. S. Trifels	Eggert	New York Aug 13
S. S. Sutherland	Longstaff	Calcutta Sept 15
Brig Flor-de-Din	Aboo	Dwarka Sept 18.

DEPARTURES.

September 23rd.

S. S. Colaba Robertson Antwerp etc

The following vessels obtain their portclearances on Tuesday:—

S. S. Polynesien Lalande Marseilles
S. S. Delta Martin Shanghai

The following vessels began to load on Tuesday:—

Steamer	* Vorivaerts	for	Trieste
"	Barala	for	Persian Gulf
"	Aleppso	for	Hull

* To arrive.

S. S. Polynesien:—The M. Maritimes steamer Polynesien, 3,544 tons, Captain Lalande, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Noumea, which port she had left on August 23rd with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Avimoor:—The steamer Avimoor, 2,382 tons, Captain J. H. Kolfod, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port she had left on September 10th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Dargin:—The steamer Dargin, 2,279 tons, Captain F. Donovan, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Port Talbot, which port she had left on August 23rd with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Aleppo:—The Wilson Line steamer Aleppo, 2,539 tons, Captain G. Jones, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Middlesbrough, which port she had left on August 9th with a general cargo.

S. S. Trifels:—The Hansa Line steamer Trifels, 2,970 tons, Captain F. Eggert, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from New York, which port she had left on August 13th with a general cargo.

S. S. Sutherland:—The steamer Sutherland, 2,277 tons, Captain A. Longstaff, arrived in the harbour on Tuesday from Calcutta, which port, she had left on September 13th with a cargo of coal.

S. S. Colaba:—The B. I. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Colaba, 3,899 tons, Captain J. Robertson, sailed on Tuesday for Antwerp, etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

S. S. Polynesien:—The M. Maritime steamer Polynesien, 3,543 tons, Captain Lalande, will sail to-day for Marseilles, with a general and same bottom cargo and passengers.

S. S. Delta:—The P. and O. S. N. Coy.'s steamer Delta, 3,543 tons Captain E. P. Martin, will sail to-day for Shanghai, with a general cargo and passengers.

VESSELS IN PORT.

TUESDAY, September 23rd 1913.

P. DOCK

Shed. Steamer	Cart	Agents.
B. Nordmark	Lindt	W. & A. G. & Co.
D. & E. City of Colombo	Hamaford	K. N. & Co.
F. Ninive	Key	W. & A. G. & Co.
G. Indravati	Esmail	B. S. N. & Co.
H. Kirkee	Currie	Ralli Bros.
K. Monarch	Clare	W. & A. G. & Co.
M. Subedar	Crebbin	T. M. & Co.
N. Strathmore	MacMahon	J. F. & Co.
P. Itonus	Picgott	M. M. & Co.

V. DOCK.

1. Clan Lindsay	Scotland	J. F. & Co
2. Circassia	McLean	W. & A. G. & Co
3. Koweit	Brewis	Arab steamer
4. Inverkip	Glasson	F. M. & Co.
5. Ehrenfels	Weyhansen	W. & A. G. & Co.
6. Caspian	Wright	J. M. & Co.
7. Bulgarian Prince	Danny	J. M. & Co
8. Gablouz	Gilhuber	A. L. S. N. & Co.
9 Sutton Hall	Jenkins	K. N. & Co
10 & 11. Delta	Martin	P. & O. S. N. & Co.
12 & 13. Egypt	Summers	P. & O. S. N. Co
14. Dumra	Burbridge	M. M. & Co
15. Coboto	Pelligrim	V. S. N. & Co.

H. W. P. D.

Bahadur	Goolam	B. S. N. & Co
Sabarmati	Samsoodin	B. S. N. & Co
Ponani	Nole	B. S. N. & Co.

VESSELS IN THE STREAM.

Alfeld	Niemann	K. N. & Co.
Aleppo	Jones	J. F. & Co
Avimoor	Koefod	
Barrie	Fisher	Arab Stmrs. Co.
Barala	Milne	M. M. & Co.
Dargin	Donovan	
Galaval	Seearf	A. G. & Co.
Hosetre	Fanning	T. M. & Co.
Istrar	Jacob	T. M. & Co
Islami	Hughes	T. M. & Co
Khosrou	Hannah	T. M. & Co
Kola	Minett	M. M. & Co.
Landola	Walsh	M. & M. Co
Polynesien	Lalande	M M S Co
Salsette	Vine	P. & O. S. N. & Co
Strathgary	Neill	W. & A. G. & Co.
Suaid	Donaldi	Arab steamer
Schwarzenfels	Eschwich	T. M. & Co
Sidar	Bryn	The Bombay & Co
Schwedagon	Creagh	I. E. P. & Co
Sutherland	Longstaff	
Trifels	Eggert	M & A Y & Co.

WEATHER WORKING DAY.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday 22nd September, 1913, should be regarded as a Full Weather Working Day for vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

ACCIDENTAL DEATH ON STEAMER.

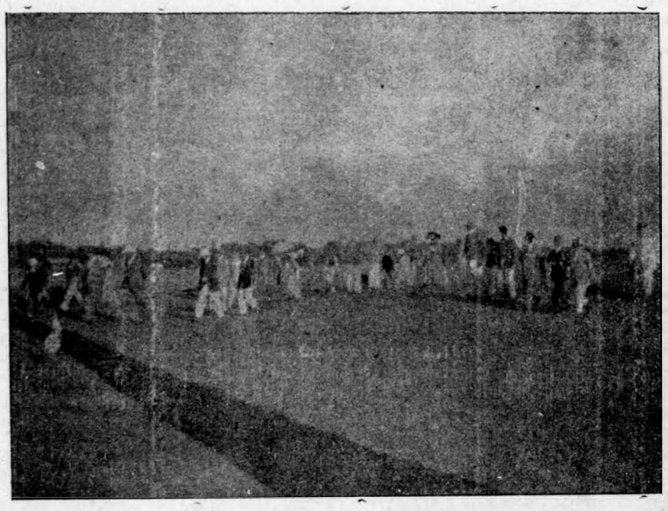
Mr. G. F. Chalk, the Coroner, held an inquest yesterday, at the Morgue, touching the death of a Mahomedan labourer named Yusuf Cadar (25). It appeared from the evidence that the deceased was working in No. 3 hold of the s.s. Gablouz on Monday afternoon, when three bags of sugar slipped from a sling that had been hauled up and fell on the deceased. He was rendered unconscious and died on his way to the hospital. A verdict of accidental death was recorded.

Sir Reginald Craddock will probably vist the Andamans during his autumn tour.

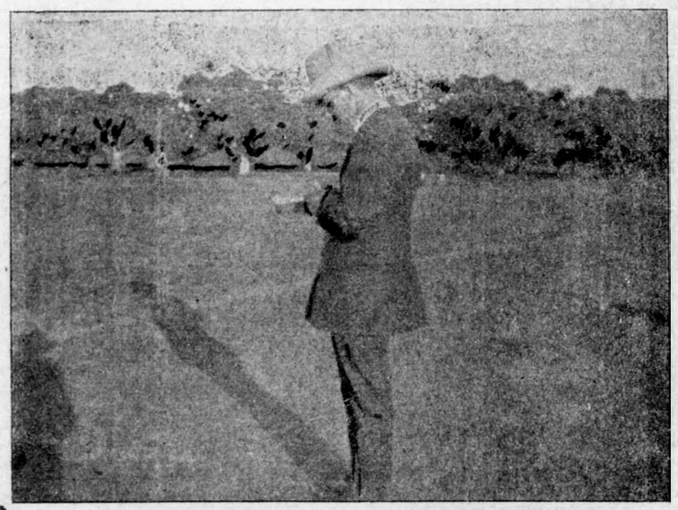
GOLF AT NASIK.

CHALLENGE SHIELD FINAL.

McLeod, winner, has to play out of the Cactus 20 yards from the 17th, which Adair wins in 3.



Following the Final of the Challenge Shield after the 12th, (the famous Pipal tree hole.)



"Our Correspondent" fresh from his Bulgarian triumphs.

Where is that bad lie that lost us the Foursomes!

GOLF.

THE BOMBAY MEETING.

Perfect weather conditions prevailed when the first competition or the Bombay golf meeting was commenced on Wednesday morning. Play was against Bogey over eighteen holes, nine on Monday and nine on Tuesday, in the senior class. The course through the green was on the heavy side but the greens themselves have never been in better condition or truer than they are at the present time. In spite of this and also the fact that the Bogey fer the nine holes has been increased by three strokes from 41 to 44, no particularly brilliant performance has to be recorded, although it was expected with such a liberal Bogey, that some one would come in with a return some considerable number of holes up on the "old man." As a matter of fact on the first day only one competitor, Adair, succeeded in getting the better of the "Colonel" and he only managed to do so by one hole. On the second day two competitors made returns two up and two more one up; but considering the strokes that have been allowed it cannot be considered that any of these scores are very good. The final result ended in a tie between England and Jessop who on the two days' play were both one up and they will now have to play off for first and second prizes. On Monday, morning, England was one down, while Jessop was all square, after the first nine holes. Playing the second round on Tuesday the former put up a good performance as he did'nt lose a single hole to Bogey and as he won the second and the ninth he finished one up on the eighteen holes. Jossop started rather shakily on the second day but settled down to his game after the first three holes when he was one down. He won four out of the last six and was therefore one up on the two days play. Of the others who made returns Kidd spoilt his chance of winning on the first day when he returned a card three down. He, however improved considerably on the second day and came in with a card two up. He won the long hole on the Oval, which is a Bogey six in four. M. F. Nicholson and Innes-Ker both started well but were unable to maintain their form. The latter was four up at one time on the first day but then lost four holes in succession.

The following is the result of the competition:—

R. D. England	1 up.
J. W. Jessop	1 up.
N. B. Macbeth	all square.
T. N. Begbie	1 down.
M. F. Nicholson	1 down.
R. Kidd	1 down.
H. F. Nicholson	1 down.
C. H. Roberts	3 down.
P. J. Arnot	4 down.
L. Innes Ker	4 down.
E. F. Nicholson	4 down.
C. A. Russ	4 down.
E. E. Coombs	5 down.
J. Robertson	6 down.
C. Bowes Lyon	6 down.
R. Aitken	7 down.
G. W. Dawson	8 down.
E. J. Bunbury	9 down.

"A WORLD'S CHAMPION."

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Your readers have perhaps noticed an account of professional club swinging against time by one Tom Burrows at Earl's Court Exhibition.

As a display of aimless, useless waste of energy, and a miserable example of foolish struggle against nature at the expense of nervous and vital force, this, judging from the account that has been published, would be difficult to match.

After ninety odd hours of futile labour, what is described as "a terrific fight between Burrows and sleep was now going on—he feebly twirled his clubs, and hobbled up and down, his eyes half closed and his mouth working—two ambulance corps men walked up and down beside him trying to cool him with electric fans. Finally he lurched against a table, and fell asleep in his wife's arms."

This sickening public exhibition of professionalism can only be described as morally and physically degrading. It is sometimes difficult to reconcile certain every day facts with the state of civilized refinement we flatter ourselves we have reached.

This display must doubtless be included amongst what are in these days termed "sporting events," and if it is not already included in the various items of the Berlin "Olympic" programme it will be later on; and should a German or a Japanese totter about in a state of disgusting exhaustion with a club in each hand for a moment longer than our English "Champion," we may confidently anticipate a speedy and disastrous dissolution of the British Empire.

In all seriousness, however, it seems time to begin to ask ourselves whether we are not suffering badly from an obsession regarding the value to the race of those professional displays of so-called sport.

There are surely few of the keenest sportsmen, with any sense of refinement, who could be found to advocate such an exhibition, and there can be nothing edifying or useful in it to the general public. But while people can be found silly enough to throw their money away on going to see similar miserable displays there will be found a class to cater for their taste and to live, as long as they can, on the proceeds.

Any individual may of course elect to ruin his constitution, so long as it does not involve material harm to the public (according to our present ideas of freedom), but is it too much to ask whether the method he employs should be allowed to be made a feature of the attractions in such a public place, when it is so obviously futile and generally degrading, not to say pitiable, as the exhibition lately given by the World's Champion Club Swinger?

In pre-historic times (such as are so cleverly depicted in Mr. E. T. Reed's well-known "Pre-historic Peeps") there might have been much to be gained by being able, in a competition for a marrow-bone or a wife, to swing a club more successfully than another performer, since life in those happily remote days was at the mercy of club law; but can any one of your readers discover any point in allowing such an exhibition as that given at Earl's Court in the twentieth century?—Yours, etc.

ENQUIRER.

INTER-UNIVERSITIES FOOTBALL.

CALCUTTA v. ALLAHABAD.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

In the Inter-Universities Football Match between Calcutta and Allahabad the former team beat the latter this evening after a good contest by a goal to love. The goal was scored by Roy.

RUGBY FOOTBALL IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA F. C. (8 PTS.) BEAT BOMBAY GYMKHANA (6 PTS.)

In this friendly game on the Police ground on Friday evening neither side was representative, but the teams were evenly matched and a very enjoyable game was witnessed. Calcutta had more of the play in the first half and led at half-time by a goal and a try. A bout of passing resulted in Currie getting over with the first try, which Reid-Kay failed to convert. Then Moreham got over, and Morrison majorised. After ends had been changed the Bombay forwards carried the scrums, and Rieu and Gordon rushed over with a try each. Carpenter failed with both the place kicks.

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2. "Vibro Asoka."—*Is an elegant and effective combination of Viburnum Prunifolium bark, Asoka* (Saraca Indica) *bark, with sedatives such as Bromides and Hyoscymus and aromatics and laxatives. It is an ideal combination of drugs useful in diseases peculiar to women.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Rs. 1-4.*)

3. Ext. Bael Liq.—*It is prepared solely from the fresh green Bael fruit according to a special method devised after a long and patient trial by which its sweet aroma and benificial properties have been fully preserved. It is an invaluable remedy for chronic diarrhœa and dysentery with debility of the mucous membrane.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial As. 10.*)

4. Essence of Neem.—(Azadlirachta Indica) *The well-known specific in all forms of Skin diseases. It is efficacious in itches, blotches, ringworms, bilious eruptions, &c. It purifies and enriches the blood.* (*Price per 4 oz. phial Re. 1.*)

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DURAND FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

FIRST ROUND.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept., 23.

The first round of the Durand Football Tournament continued to-day in the presence of a very large crowd. Their Excellencies and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge were present.

The match which was between the Argyle and Southerland Highlanders and the West Ridings, was very interesting. The Argyles were the superior team but did not seem to last as well as the Ridings. The Argyles did the bulk of the pressing in the first half, but Heap the Riding's goalkeeper, proved too good. Shortly after ends were changed Heap rushed out to save a hot one from Macdonald, the Argyles' right extreme, when Hunter secured the ball and having an open goal, scored with a low shot. The Argyles continued to press but could not add to their lead.

Ten minutes from the end of the game Austin, the extreme left of the Ridings, got going. King tackled but Austin eluded him, made for the goal and put in a low hard one on the right near the corner. Thompson fell flat and cleared at the expense of a corner, but the ball had passed the goal line and a goal was allowed. This evened the scores. The Argyles tried hard to put in a winning goal and were continuously on the attack. Full time arrived with no addition to the score. Extra time was played.

The Argyles pressed in the first half but could not score, many good chances being thrown away. After changing over the Argyles seemed tired out and the Ridings had a larger share of the game. No other goal was added, and the game ended in a draw of one goal each. For the Argyles the best players were:—Thompson Addison, Houston, and Battie and for the Ridings, Cook, Asbuty, Guymer, Wadham and Austin. Heap the goalkeeper played excellently in spite of being twice injured.

The teams were:—

WEST RIDINGS.—Heap (goal), Rosendale and Cook (backs), Guymer, Asbuty and Codling (halves), Wadhim, Poster, Dawson, Elwood, and Austin (forwards).

ARGYLES.—Thompson (goal), King and Addison (backs), Duffy Macaw and Houston (halves), Macdonald, Hunter Payne, Beattie and Johnstone (forwords).

REFREE, Capt Impey.

The match will be played off to-morrow morning.

The second game in the Durand Football Tournament was between the Simla, Sports Club, and the 5th Mountain Battery from Jutogh.

This game was very poor, although both being local teams, great interest prevailed. The military were the better team the civilians mixing up very badly with their men always out of their places. However the Battery were one of the weakest teams in the Tournament hence Simla showed up at times. The Battery ran out the winners by two goals to nil, one scored in the first half and the other from a penalty in the second. The teams were:—

THE BATTERY.—Skinner (goal), Holmes and Ralph (backs), Fielder, Caffery and Goodman (halves) Sims, Newman, Yates Dunn, and Farrington (forwards).

SIMLA SPORTS CLUB.—Dunskin (goal), Toombs and Salt (backs), Beaty, Townley and Ellis (halves), Smith, Binge, Hall, Boodworth and Townley (forwards).

REFERRE.—Sergeant Bellion.

Sept. 23.

The drawn game of last evening in the Durand Football Tournament, between the 2nd North Staffords and the Connaught Rangers, was replayed this morning before a fair attendance of visitors. From its start the game was a contested one, but it slowed down in the second half. A little before call of time the Staffords beat the Rangers by one goal to nil.

OPENING GAMES.

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

The Durand Football Tournament opened to-day at Annandale in ideal weather. A large crowd was present to witness the opening games including the Viceroy and the Hon. Diamond Hardinge who rode down. Two games were down for competition, the first between the South Lancashire Regiment and the King's Dragoon Guards and the second between the North Staffords and the Connaught Rangers.

In the first game the teams were very even and the attacking and defending was shared by both teams alike. The South Lancs. gained a corner but kicked out.

The King's pressed for five minutes at a stretch, but the Lancs goalkeeper was too good. The second half was also evenly contested. About half way through, Chadwick put through for the Lancs from a scrimmage in front of the King's goal. This was the only goal of the match. The King's tried hard to equalize, but the Lancs' defence was unbeatable.

The teams were:—Lancs.—Withers (goal) Shorter and Dukelow (backs) Hughes, McDermot and Chadwick (halves) Dirtwistle, Bain, Dixon Harvey and Hanson (forwards).

The King's.—Franklin (goal)Button and Hawley (backs) Shepherd, William and Butler (halves) Allen, Pye, Ireland, Gunton and Mahoney (forwards).

Referee.—Sergt. Bellion.

The second game was between the North Staffords and Connaught Rangers. This match was also very hotly contested, the teams being well matched. Play ruled even throughout the whole hour but no decision was arrived at; in fact, neither team were able to score. The referee was largely responsible for continously pulling men on both sides up for off-side. This quite spoilt the game. The best men for the Staffords were Potts, Cowley Woodcock, and Doughty. On the other side the outstanding men were Byrne, Hanlon and Perrynan. The game ending in a draw, extra time was played but still there was no score at all. The Staffords had the better of the extra time, but Byrne saved them very often.

FOOTBALL.

THE HARWOOD LEAGUE.

Sherwood Foresters "A," 10: Beat the All Blacks, 0.

Yesterday's game was a foregone conclusion, as it would have been in any case, but was more so as the All Blacks were three short. Considering this, they were expected to score more even than ten goals, which is less than the Sherwood's Regimental team or the Bombay Gymkhana put up. Only four were notched in the first half, but the All Blacks were hemmed in near their own goal throughout the second. Obviously, it was a tame game, but the losers are certainly not devoid of pluck.

Only playing three forwards, as they went on the field with only eight players, the All Blacks defended the Northern end. A run they put in was distinctly creditable, but the shot had no strug in it and was easily cleared This was the only real chance they got, as they were subsequently hard at it trying to keep their opponents out. After five minutes' play, the Sherwoods opened their score through Orange.

Eagle saved several shots well, but eventually Orange put through again.

Only a minute later, Thornley notched the third.

Back at once, they pressed hard, Eagle saving from each forward in turn. He stopped a hot one by Thornley, but could not clear, that player then putting in. This was all in the first half.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS

"A" ..... 4 goals.

ALL BLACKS ..... nil.

A few minutes after restarting, Thornley had a soft chance of which he availed himself.

Very soon after a penalty was given against the civilians, Orange successful with the kick.

Thornley was pulled up for off-side as he shot home, but a moment later a cleverly headed one went in.

From the kick-off, the ball went out to Stevenson, who centred to Mitchell, and he put in the ninth.

Before full time, double figures were reached, a goal rushed in from a corner kick.

SHERWOOD FTS. "A" ... 10 goals.

ALL BLACKS ..... nil.

HARRIS FOOTBALL TOURNAMENT.

SHERWOOD FORESTERS BEAT NORFOLKS.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

To-day the attendance on the Lancashire's football ground was very small owing to the Junior Polo Tournament being on. The Sherwoods from Bombay met the Norfolks from Belgaum and secured the verdict by 2 goals to 1, although their opponents were the first to score.

The Norfolks though they lost played a good game and there was clever passing on the part of their forwards, but the Sherwoods' goalkeeper saved in style a number of hot shots that came into his way thus saving his side from defeat. After ten minutes' up and down play the Sherwoods secured a corner which came to nothing. The Norfolks then secured two successive corners. Though not converted they scored from a throw in from near the corner. The next two attempts were saved by the goalkeeper the score being Norfolks 1 goal, Sherwood Foresters nil. On resuming corners succeeded corners for both teams, but not a single one was converted. The corner secured by the Sherwoods before close of time was however converted. Ten minutes' play each way was then decided. The first half was even except once when a hot shot was saved by the Sherwoods' goalkeeper. In the second half the Sherwoods pressed hard their opponents, and though a shot was saved by the Norfolks' custodian he kicked the ball against an opponent who in turn found the net. A few minutes after the game was up. Scores:—

SHERWOOD FORESTERS ... 2 goals.

NORFOLKS ..... 1 goal.

RECKLESS TAXI DRIVER.

At the Mazagon Police Court yesterday, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Sergeant James Burke charged one Sadashiv Ganoji, a taxi driver, with driving his car at a reckless speed and thereby endangering the safety of foot passengers.

The accused was stopped on Sandhurst Road, on the 22nd instant and hauled up. He pleaded guilty to the charge and was fined Rs. 20.

RACQUETS IN BOMBAY.

HANDICAP DOUBLES: FINAL.

The final match in the Handicap Doubles was decided on Sunday afternoon. During the proceeding week Birch and Cass(—3) had defeated Hogg and Roger (—3) by three games to one, though the score by no means indicates the close struggle that made the game quite one of the most interesting in the Tournament. Hogg was conspicuous not only for his service, which won him the first game, but also for his active display in the rallies. It was unlucky that his partner had not quite recovered from an injured wrist, that prevented him from making any good sequence in his service. Birch served a noteworthy sequence of 16 aces.

In the final match Ash and Blunt (—2) defeated Birch and Cass (—3) by 3—0, after a very good struggle marked by some prolonged rallies. It was to be regretted that Birch was far from well when he entered the court. Indeed his right hand seemed to have lost all its cunning in service, though in the rallies he saved the situation again and again by well judged strokes. Too many shots, however, found the board, and though he struggled gamely it never looked as if he and his partner could do more than make their opponents work hard for victory. The winners were a very level pair, Blunt having a good service and making some excellent shots in the court, while Ash hit hard and displayed a most formidable service throughout the match. The losers were never on equal terms with their opponents, except in the last game when, for a brief space, they held a slight lead. But by then the mischief was done, for Birch was exhausted by the work that had fallen on to his shoulders in the earlier games. The winners are to be congratulated on the consistent form they have shewn throughout the Tournament; for not one of their victories has been easily earned.

OUTSTANDING FEATURES.

Altogether the Tournament has been a great success, and it is to be hoped that further interest in the game has been stimulated. The outstanding features of the Tournament have been the consistent play of Birch up to the final of the doubles, and the fine efforts of Mabeta and Anderson in their respective ties. With these three players available the Bombay Gymkhana should make good show in the Open Tournament next year. The mention of Anderson reminds us that in our previous account of the Tournament we were unintentionally unjust in describing his service in the doubles as weak. He and his partner owed their initial success entirely to the accurate length with which he served, but the big and exhausting share he took in the play finally told against him, though a poorer strugle was never witnessed.

Too much stress cannot be laid on the fact that Racquets is no longer the expensive game it used to be. The balls that are now used are no dearer and far more durable than the old stitched ones, so that the quantity used in a rubber should never be more than one-third of the quantity consumed in the same time when playing with the old balls. It is true that racquets themselves are expensive and fickle things, but it is usually only the novice who finds in them a heavy item of expenditure. Once he has got the swing and the eye correct for accurate hitting he need have little fear of breaking too many racquets. And where will one find a better coach than Jamsetji; the ex-champion of the world and by far the most knowing exponent of the game ever seen? It is a great pity that the game is not more popular, for it has all the attributes of a first-class recreation, in which pace, eyes, feet, condition and muscle all play their just parts.

POONA SCHOOLS' ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION.

ANNUAL SPORTS.

(From our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 23.

The annual sports in connection with the Poona Schools' Athletic Association were held this afternoon on the College of Engineering grounds. Great enthusiasm and interest was shown on this day by the schools in Poona for thousands of them flocked to the ground long before the appointed time. There was a large gathering of ladies and gentlemen of all castes and creeds and among them were Their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Capt. Vaughan, A.D.C., General Sir Arthur and Lady Barrett, the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill, the Hon. Mr. Patani, Mr. Sharp, Mr. Paranjpe, Mr. Arthur, Mr. Dastur Kaikoobad, Rev. Fathers Aranjo and Bruder Mr. Byramji Jeejeebhoy, Mrs. Perkins, Mr. Mountford, and Mr. and Miss Hambleton. The band of the Dorsetshire regiment was in attendance and played a select programme of music during the evening. The sports were very interesting from start to finish. The grounds looked festive with a lavish arrangement of flags and foliage. In addition to the various prizes there were a number of trophies to be competed for; (a) a silver shield presented by Sirdar Nowrojee Pudumji for senior cricket competition (b) a silver bowl presented by Mr. A. B. Setna and family for the junior cricket competition (c) a silver shield bought by the Association in 1906 for atyapatya and (d) a silver shield for tug-of-war presented by Mr. Rustomjee Byramjee Jeejeebhoy in 1909 for the school obtaining the greatest number of marks in the sports.

The tug-of-war being concluded, the Hon. Mr. Sharpe said that he felt Their Excellencies needed no special introduction to the Poona Schools' Athletic Association, as only a few days ago they had witnessed the finals, of the Inter-Schools' cricket match. These sports have now been going on for some years and it took a good deal for the officials to develop out-door exercises amongst the schools in Poona. They were looking forward to the development of a new spirit amongst the boys, but he thought that considering all the difficulties by which they were surrounded, of the existence of plague in Poona city that the gathering that afternoon had been great. It was true that there had been some confusion as to the results, that there had been an exhibition of ill-feeling and charges of fraud which tried to make these games unpopular. He remembered that some years ago during a tug-of-war two snakes appeared close to the Governor's chair on the ground and that some energetic policemen made a desperate effort to get a medal by saving His Excellency's life. He might say that the incident did not take place on the present ground. He regarded those harmless reptiles as emblems of the spirit of ill-feeling. He knew that in Bombay it was believed necessary at one time for the judges and referee to have their carriages as near as possible to the maidan in order to seek shelter if necessary from the volleys of stones of the enraged school-boys. But he thought that cricket had taken firm root among these schools, and the Committee had under consideration whether it would not be advisable to curtail some of the games that were now played and that the time might come to develop class games in friendly school matches. In conclusion, he thanked the College authorities for the use of the ground. He thanked all those upon whom a strain had been put to make the meeting of the afternoon a success and the judges starters and those who had borne the burden and heat of the day. To Mr. Griffith their warm thanks were due for organising the sports. He had heard that that gentleman's hair was turning grey with anxiety regarding the Last but not the least, their warmest thanks were due to their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon who came that evening to distribute the prizes and witness some of the sports. He must apologise to Lady Willingdon for the fact that there were no girls there. Except in Bombay, it had not been possible to get up any events for girls. He did not known whether girls quarrelled among themselves as much as boys did, but he thought they did. He would now ask Lady Willingdon to kindly distribute the prizes.

LADY WILLINGDON GIVES AWAY PRIZES.

The prizes were then distributed by Her Excellency Lady Willingdon who shook hands with all the successful competitors, at the same time congratulating them. After the prize distribution, His Excellency made the following speech.

LORD WILLINGDON'S SPEECH.

His Excellency Lord Willingdon said they were quite delighted to be there that afternoon and to see these young people carrying away the prizes. He had listened to the blood-curdling stories of Mr. Sharp, of the scene of a battlefield where snakes evidently made a point of attacking His Excellency and a policemen anxious to get a medal. He hoped that the stories of ill-will and charges of fraud mentioned by Mr. Sharp would now disappear for ever. He was delighted to see the young men come and take away the prizes this evening. It called him back to other scenes and times and the hard experience he had had years ago. Those who had got some few pieces of jewellery might take a piece of advice from an old sportsman, and let him say to them that it was far better to lose a game in a manly spirit than gain it by unfairness. Games were useful it by instil character. Until that afternoon he had not heard anything about any ill-feeling that was going on and he trusted that it would all disappear for ever and that next year they would find a better feeling. In getting stronger he felt that the gathering which they were witnessing that afternoon was one that would be of benefit to the country. He would say to those who had been unsuccessful not to despair but to strive and they might also obtain some pieces of jewellery. Later on he thanked them on behalf of Lady Willingdon and himself for the reception accorded him. He hoped that although that was the first opportunity he had had of witnessing the sports that he wouldd have other opportunities of witnessing the games. Three cheers were then called for their Excellencies Lord and Lady Willingdon which were heartily responded to by all the school children and thus the happy events of the evening were brought to a close.

ILLICIT POSSESSION OF COCAINE

At the Mazagon Police Court, yesterday before Rao Bahadur C. H. Setalvad, second Presidency Magistrate, Excise Inspector Vakharia charged Heera Luxmon a Hindu with having in his possession three and a half grains of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested yesterday on suspicion and on being searched three and a half grains of cocaine were found concealed on his person.

The Magistrate sentenced him to one month's rigorous imprisonment.

JUNIOR POLO TOURNAMENT.

POONA GYMKHANA V. 29TH LANCERS.

(From Our Correspondent).

POONA, Sept. 23.

Three eminently spirited games were decided in the Poona Junior Handicap Tournament this afternoon when Colonel Pollard and Officers of the 29th Lancers were "At Home" to the whole of Poona and Kirkee society in the pavilion.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Captain Vaughan, A. D. C., arrived early and Her Excellency remained to witness two games while the Governor who had two engagements to meet motored away after the first game and returned to take Lady Willingdon away at the end of the second. The band of the 105th Maharattas played choice selections during the afternoon.

The Poona Gymkhana consisting of a mixed team had the misfortune to be knocked out by the 29th Lancers who for the first time showed what they had up their sleeve at polo. They played a dashing game throughout and were admired or their combination clean and hard hitting and magnificent horsemanship. The 10th Brigade, R. F. A., from Kirkee, a really sporting quartette, were pitted against an infinitely superior team in the 26th Light Cavalry from Secunderabad and consequently were out of it but they played up pluckily against the formidable Cavalry and their defeat brought their fame as gallant defenders. The Carnations, another mixed lot representing the Middlessex, the 60th Rifles, 12th Cavalry, and 12th Pioneers were admittedly a much better team. The sporting Sappers without the services of Major Bremner were at a discount but fortune favoured the brave and with a liberal handicap of 4 goals. the Sappers got the better of the Carnations at the finish. All taree games stimulated the greatest admiration. The Bombay Gymkhana have scratched.

The following teams met in the game between the Poona Gymkhana and the 29th Lancers:—

POONA GYMKHANA.—(1) Mr. Catterson Smith, (2) Mr. C. C. Watson, I.C.S., (3) Mr. Lush Wilson, R.H.A., (back) Major B. G. Clay, 7th Dragoons.

29TH LANCERS.—(1) Mr. R. D. Wright, (2) Capt. Meynell, (3) Mr. Jackson, (back) Capt. Martin.

Umpires—Capt. Fergusson Pollock and Capt. Lawrence, H. P. C.

Handicap.—29th Lancers give Poona Gymkhana 2 goals.

First Chukker:—The Lancers took up the attack at once and knocked up two goals in two minutes.

29TH LANCERS ..... 2 goals.

POONA GYMKHANA ..... nil.

Second Chukker:—They galloped hard all over the field till the Lancers arrived within range of the Gymkhana goal and Jackson, getting on to the ball, scored. The Gymkhana made two very determined attempts to turn the tide after this but were frustrated.

29TH LANCERS ..... 1 goal.

POONA GYMKHANA ..... nil.

Third Chukker:—The Lancers assumed the aggressive at once. Jackson missed and Wright pounced upon the ball and shot it through. The next moment the Lancers were again hard at work. Martin hit up to Wright who dribbled it through. A minute later Martin knocked up the third goal for the Lancers and half time was up.

29TH LANCERS ..... 3 goals.

POONA GYMKHANA ..... nil.

Fourth Chukker:—Tearing down from near the Gymkhana posts, to the Lancers' end Catterson Smith found the first opportunity to score for the Gymkhana. On changing ends the Lancers made a dash, and Jackson hit a goal. The pace was very fast throughout the chukker and just on the point of time Wright added another goal to the Lancers' account.

29TH LANCERS ..... 2 goals.

POONA GYMKHANA ..... 1 goal.

Fifth Chukker:—Attacks and counter-attacks continued vigorously for about two minutes when the Lancers got within shooting range and Martin hit a goal without opposition. At length Watson had a chance and made use of it by knocking up a goal for the Gymkhana, when both the chukker and game ended.

29TH LANCERS ..... 9 goals.

POONA GYMKHANA ..... 4 goals.

Second Game.

In the second game, between the Carnations and the 3rd Sappers and Miners the following teams took part:

CARNATIONS.—Capt. Gibbons (Middlesex), Capt. Lawrence, Mr. A. H. M. Wilson (12th Cavalry), (back) Capt. Denton (12th Pioneers.

3RD SAPPERS & MINERS.—Mr. Rawlence, Capt. Doring, Capt. Binny, (back) Capt. Boyd.

Umpires:—Capt. Goldie and Major Anderson.

Handicap:—The Carnations give 3rd Sappers and Miners, 4 goals.

First Chukker:—The Carnations made headway from the start and with a well-judged shot Gibbons drew first blood for the Carnations. The pressure continued to be at the Sappers' end where Lawrence soon hit a second goal for the Carnations after very strong opposition.

CARNATIONS, ... 2 goals.

3RD S. AND M. ..... nil.

Second Chukker:—They went at an exceedingly fast pace for each other's goal, and the Carnations were within an ace of scoring when Loring for the Sappers chipped in practically at the goal mouth and cleared to mid-field. The Carnations cleared back to the Sappers' posts but the pressure there was again relieved and in the nick of time Boyd pulled the fat out of the fire, and the chukker wound up.

CARNATIONS ..... nil.

3RD S. AND M. ..... nil.

Third Chukker:—Soon after the start Denton managed to slip off his pony, but he was up again in a jiffy and joined in a very vigorous attack on the Sappers' goal but they put up a splendid defence and eventually drove the Carnations back to their own preserves, where a shot for goal by Rawlence went wide. The Sappers, however, were determined and from an exciting scrum scored for the first time. With a couple of runs from end to end the chukker wound up.

CARNATIONS ..... 1 goal.

3RD S. AND M. ..... 1 goal.

Fourth chukker:—The Sappers at once attempted an onslaught on their opponents' goal but were held effectively in check. The Carnations swept down and were within shooting range when the Sappers with a smart coup drew the ball away to the Carnations' posts. Two attempts by them in quick succession went wide.

CARNATIONS ..... nil.

3RD S. AND M. ..... nil.

Fifth Chukker:—They galloped in every direction. From a very long range Wilson hit a goal for the Carnations who soon after missed a great chance, when Gibson took possession and, unchallenged to the Carnations' posts, missed his last stroke. When the chukker ended the Sappers with a handicap of 4 goals had won the game.

3RD SAPPERS & MINERS .5 goals.

CARNATIONS ..... 4 goals

HARRIS CRICKET CHALLENGE SHIELD.

The final match for the Harris Challenge Shield competition among the local High Schools will be played on the 25th and 26th instant on the Parsi Gymkhana ground.

In this connection it would be interesting to note that the New High School has won the championship nine times, the Fort and Proprietory, seven times; the Elphinstone High School, thrice; and the St. Mary's School, once.

The Fort and Proprietory High School teams, coached by Mr. P. N. Polishwalla, have all along played a notable part in these championship contests, and among the fourteen High Schools that take part in this annual competition, the Fort and Proprietory team are playing the final match for the eleventh consecutive year. The school has besides this furnished eighteen players for the Parsi representative elevens in the International matches. Their names are:

B. D. Gagrat, N. C. Bapasola, D. N. Writer, K. M. Mistry, R. P. Maherhomji, D. C. Daruvala, N. K. Bharucha, M. D. Bulsara, F. P. Colabavala, J. M. Mody, K. R. Driver, K. B. Lala, M. B. Vatcha, K. S. Kapadia, Godrej, H. J. Vajifdar, Sheik Abdul Aziz and D. D. Driver.

CRICKET AT THANA.

BANDRA C. C. V. THANA YOUNG C. C.

A Cricket match was played at Thana between the Bandra New Edward C. C. and Thana Young Cricketers' Club on Sunday in which the latter were defeated by 6 runs. Scores:—

BANDRA N. E. C. C.

Y. C. Rangneker, 1; V. B. Aras, 3; B. S. Bolangdi, 18; Oliveira, 4; M. N. Sabnis, 8; C. Y. Rege, 4; S. S. Rangneker (Capt.) 1; Y. G. Shringarpure, 0; M. R. Tendulker, 0; V. G. Dalvi, 0; N. S. Rangneker, 1; Extras, 5; Total, 45.

THANA YOUNG C. C.

R B. Hegde, 8; B. N. Nachue, 5; Mr. Donde, 11; S. N. Tamhane, 3; R. N. Yadav, 0; H. N. Joshi, 0; Tanpure, 0; Mulherker, 10; D. S. Raje, 0; Tasker, 0; P. J. Karnik 0; extras, 2; total 39.

CRICKET IN BOMBAY.

BOMBAY JEWISH UNION v. SARASWAT C. C.

A cricket match was played on Sunday on the Cross Maidan between the Bombay Jewish Union C. C. and the Saraswat Union C. C. and resulted in a win for the former by 56 runs. The scores:—

THE BOMBAY JEWISH UNION.

Samuel Judah, 0; Samson Elisha, 4; Isaac Jacobs, 1; Elijah Ezekiel, 17; R. Isaac (Capt.), 19; S. B. Abraham, 9; J. R. Samuel, 2; M. Jacob, 7; Aaron Samson, 0; Ezekiel Isac, (not out) 1; Samuel Moses, 0; extras, 16; Total, 75.

THE SARASWAT UNION.

Pandurang, 1; Sadashiv, 2; Shivarao 0; Sunderrao, 0; Venkatroa, 8; B. Sunder, 5; Shankerrao, 1; Kahvendrarao, 0; Narayenrao, 2; Sanjivrao, 0; extras, 1; total, 20.

INTER-UNIVERSITY CRICKET.

The "Fergusson College Magazine" writes:—We heartily approve of the idea of the inter-University cricket match and believe that the appeal will meet with a warm response at the hands of our College Gymkhana and of people who take interest in cricket. On this side we have no University games as such but if the present idea takes root, it will no longer be confined to cricket and there may be inter-University matches in tennis hockey, and so on in the near future.

RACING IN CALCUTTA.

VICEROY'S CUP CANDIDATE.

A new candidate for the King-Emperor's and Viceroy's Cups has arrived in India, says the "Statesman." Mr. T. Scott, the well-known trainer, has just imported the Australian horse Jacamar, who has arrived in splendid condition. Jacamar is a 5-year-old by Positano, dam Jacinth. He is full brother to Poseidon, winner of the Sydney Derby, Melbourne Derby, Melbourne Cup and Caulfield Cup (2 years in succession) and several other classical races in Australia. The following are his performances:—

As 2-year-old.

Won Nursery Handicap, 1 mile, 8-9, £553.

Won the Eastern Stakes, 7 furlongs, 8-7, £467.

As 3-year-old.

Won Clibbon Stakes, 9 furlongs, 8-12, ~848, 1.55.

Second, Sydney Derby, 1¼ miles, 8-12.

Third, Melbourne Derby, 1¼ miles, 9-0.

Second, Melbourne St. Leger, 1¾ miles, 8-12.

Fourth, Australian Cup Handicap (won by Saxonite 7-8), 8-3, 2¼ miles.

Third, Rawson Stakes, 1 mile, 8-4.

Won, Sydney St. Leger, 1¾ miles, 8-13, £872.

Fifth, Sydney Cup, 2miles (won by Saxonite 8-7), 8-5.

As 4-year-old.

Third, Anniversary Handicap (Zilper 8-2, Lochino 7-12), 8-7, 1¼ miles, 2-33.

Third, Autumn Stakes, 1¼ miles, to Piastre, 9-0 (winner of last Melbourne Cup) and Hallowmas 9-0 (second in the Melbourne Cup won by Piastre), 9-0, won by 1 length, 1 length between second and third.

Third, Sydney Cup, 2 miles (Cadonia 9-1, Cagon 7-5), 8-9, ½ length and a head, 3-28.

Purchased by Mr. Tom Scott for sale in India after the Sydney Cup.

Jacamar is entitled to claim 6lbs. landing allowance in the "Viceroy's Cup" and "King's Cup" and 1lb. for age, in all 7lbs. allowance.

Mr. T. Scott has also brought out a very high-class pony from Australia which will measure for the Civil Service Cup and is bound to give a good account of itself.

CLUB OF WESTERN INDIA BALL.

A BRILLIANT FUNCTION.

(From our Correspondent.)

POONA, Sept. 23.

Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Willingdon accompanied by Mrs. Beaumont Nesbitt and the entire Government House staff were present at the Club of Western India ball tonight. The ball is one of the greatest social events of the season and one of its extraordinary features is that the whole of the supper menu consisting of seventeen dishes was imported specially for the occasion straight from Benoist's at Home. A hundred pairs of English pheasants, salmon and boar heads were included. The ball opened at 10 o'clock when their Excellencies were received with musical honours by the ball committee, which consisted of General Smith, I.M.S., President, Mr. Ewbank, I.C.S., Major Holdich and Major Morris. The Hon. Sir Richard Lamb and the Hon. Mr. Claude Hill and other distinguished heads were also on the fairy-like verandah to receive their Excellencies who were conducted into the brilliant ball room where the electric installation was quite sufficient to fascinate if not to dazzle the eye. About three hundred were present at the ball and danced away to the wee small hours of the morning to the delightful music provided by the 117th Maharatta's string band. The State Lancers was the eight item on the ball programme of seventeen dances and their Excellencies were at their best in it. Selections from The Geisha were contributed to the State Lancers.

ALLEGED DEFAMATION.

DR. GAYA'S COMPLAINT.

SUMMONS AGAINST "MEMON PRAKASH."

At the Mazagon Police Court today, before Mr. G. R. Khairaj, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Dr. Abdulsattar Ayub Gaya, Honorary Medical Officer of the Haji Ismail Charitable Hospital, applied for a summons against Mr. Mahomed Ahmed, Editor and Publisher of the "Memon Prakash," An Anglo-Gujrati paper, and against Akbar Ali Gulamhoosein, a former employee of the hospital, charging them with defamation.

Mr. H. A. Payne, Solicitor, appeared for Dr. Gaya, who alleged that the "Memon Prakash," which has a fairly large circulation in Bombay, published in June and July certain libellous articles against himself, accusing him of misappriating Rs. 1,500 from the Hospital funds with the aid of the second accused. The second accused had an article inserted in the "Prakash" denying the accusation and laying the whole blame on Dr. Gaya stating that the complainant was really guilty of misappropriation whereas he had no hand in the affair.

Dr. Gaya said there allegations were scandalous and false and published out of malice.

His Worship ordered a summons to be issued against both the accused.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS : 3 per cent. per annum allowed on daily balances over Rs. 500 from January to June and 2½ per cent. per annum from July to December.

DEPOSITS : 12 months' deposits are received at 4½ per cent. per annu Rates shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

The following figures of the working capital show the Bank's Progres or the first year:—

1st January 1912	Rs.	8,48,000
30th April	..	24,77,000
31st July	..	52,35,000
31st December	..	1,04,00,000

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All communications intended for the Editor should be addressed simply "To the Editor. Attention to this rule will save much inconvenience and delay.

"All BUSINESS communications (Advertisements, change of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER and all remittance made payable to him.

Subscribers whose copies are delayed in delivery are requested to send the covers to the Manager, previously marking thereon the date of the paper enclosed therein.

All new advertisements or change of advertisements intended for insertion in the paper must reach the Office not later than 5 p.m. on the day before publication.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications intended for publication in the "Bombay Chronicle" must be accompanied by the name and address of the writer, not necessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of good faith.

The Editor cannot hold himself responsible for the return of rejected communications.

Domestic Occurrences.

BIRTH.

CUTTS.—At Calcutta 7th Sept. the wife of S. G. Cutts, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

KOTHAWALA.—Khan Bahadur Dhanjishaw Edulji Kothawala, Diwan Saheb, Rajpipla State (Nandod), died yesterday at Nandod.

MASTER.—Munchersha Bamanji Master, the yongest son of the late Mr. Bomanji Pestonji Master, and brother of Messrs. Sorabji, Framji, and Dr. Dinsha Bomanji Master.

REID.—At Aboyne, Scotland, 6th Sept., Major-General Sir Alexander John Forsyth Reid, K.C.B., Colonel 29th Punjabis.

SULLIVAN.—At Cliff Cottage, Mussoorie, 7th Sept., Cornelius Curtin Sullivan, Headmaster, Thomason College, Roorkee, 1873—1896, aged 74.

PUBLIC ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Bombay Gymkhana Mud Sports, 5-30.

Meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, 4-10.

Examination of Articled Clerks to Attorneys'—Bombay High Court.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters v. Bombay Athletics, Cooperage, 5-45.

Sun Mills, Ordinary General Meeting, Churchgate Street, 3-30.

Cercle Litteraire: Causerie and Recitations, Petit's French Library, 6.

Iranian Association monthly meeting, when Mr. B. T. Anklesaria, M.A., will open a discussion on "The Legal Rights of Woman in Sassanian Times," 6-15.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, Second Day, at Poona.

Anthropological Society. Monthly Meeting Town Hall at 6 p.m. (S. T.) papers to be read. 1. "Tibetan customs and a few thoughts suggested by them" by Shams-ul-ulma, Dr. Jivanji Jamshedji Modi, B.A., Ph. D. 2. "A few Parsee Riddles" by Mr. Rustomji Nasarvanji Munshi.

A mail for Egypt and Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission per Messageries Maritimes steamer Polynesien, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to destination at 8 a.m. Letters, etc., for Lamu, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Dar-es-Salam, Tanga, Ibo, Mozambique, Aden and Berbera, will also be despatched by this steamer. Parcel mail for France closes at 5-30 p.m. the previous day.

Mails for Ceylon, the Straits Settlements, China, Japan and Australia per steamer Delta will be closed at the General Post Office at 10-30 a.m. Parcel mail for China closes at the same hour.

Thursday, September 25.

Harwood Association Football League: Bombay Gymkhana v. G. I. P., Cooperage, 5-45.

Mails for Mauritius and Reunion, via Tuticorin and Colombo per steamer Itinda, will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., instead of on the 22nd instant as previously notified.

Alliance Francaise, 15th meeting. Debate on "The tax on Bachelors," 6-20.

Friday, September 26.

Harwood Association Football League: Hornets v. Grant Medicals, Cooperage, 5-45.

Saturday, September 27.

Harwood Association Football League: Sherwood Foresters A, v. R. G. A., Cooperage, 5-45.

Indian Merchants' Chamber and Bureau, Annual General Meeting, Apollo Street, 3-40.

Poona Races, Second Meeting, Third Day at Poona.

Monday, September 29.

Satak Manganese Company, Ordinary General Meeting, Taj Building, Wallace Street, 4-30.

DAILY.

Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11-30.

America-India Cinematograph Charni Road, 7 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; and 10 to 11 p.m.

THE BOMBAY CHRONICLE.
September 24 1913.

A LONG DELAYED COMMENT.

The "Times of India" has just awakened to the fact that some three weeks ago an important public meeting was held in Bombay to urge the early introduction of measures for the separation of Judicial and Executive functions, and publishes a long-delayed comment thereon. This comment professes to be based on the report of the meeting which appeared in these columns, our contemporary having, itself, published a very inadequate and somewhat misleading summary of the proceedings, but the article none the less blissfully ignores a great deal that was said at the meeting, and asserts that "Sir Pherozeshah Mehta, who was in the chair, and his supporters on the platform contented themselves with the usual enunciation of abstract propositions supported only by the phrases to which we have become accustomed in connection with this controversy." As a matter of fact what Sir Pherozeshah did, as chairman of the meeting, in his opening speech, was briefly to recapitulate the history of this century-old question, to quote the remarkable representation in favour of the reform made nearly a quarter of a century ago by nine of the highest Judicial authorities,—which has never been answered, or attempted to be answered and is unanswerable,—to answer the chief objections to the reform, put forward on behalf of the Civil Service, and to leave the subsequent speakers to justify in detail the resolution in favour of the early introduction of the reform; a task, which a perusal of the report will show, they carried out with unquestionable success. But it is well to point out once more what the "Times of India" prefers to ignore, and what is the most important consideration in connection with the matter at the present day,—that as long ago as 1908 a sound case was made out on behalf of the separation of Judicial and Executive functions by the Home Member in the Imperial Council, who gave an undertaking on the part of Government that a tentative experiment would be made. It is the delay of the Government in carrying out that undertaking that provoked the recent meeting in Bombay, and the similar striking demonstrations of public feeling in this matter that have occurred in other parts of the country. The day has gone by, therefore, for pretending that the demand for this reform is based merely on "the enunciation of abstract propositions supported by phrases to which we have become accustomed." It is a demand, the justice of which has been admitted by Government, who have promised a definite step forward. It is the attempt of a reactionary element to prevent that step from being taken, that we have to deal with to-day, not the justification of the demand for a reform that is patently justified by principle, and is glaringly justified by the abuses existing in present practice.

The "Times of India," however, prefers to ignore this and attempts to demonstrate that this reform, which has been openly adopted by the Government of India, is "outside the range of practical politics." Fortunately in its endeavour to justify this statement it admits that "the abstract principles on which this agitation are based are excellent," and it attempts to show that, if there is no separation of Judicial and Executive functions in principle, there is in practice. The District Magistrate only tries a case once in a blue moon, and, if he does so, it is only because the public importance of some cases demands that they shall be tried by the most responsible officer of the District. He is, in ordinary circumstances, merely a Court of Appeal from second and third class magistrates, and "exercises his discretion in the distribution of judicial work amongst his subordinates." His share in the actual detection of crime and the apprehension of criminals is usually confined to the signing of warrants of search and arrest. Finally "his influence may be used, and no doubt is often used to encourage exemplary sentences in a class of offence which may have become undesirably frequent." This is not by any means a complete statement of the case for the Separation of Judicial and Executive functions, but it goes a long way, and we are grateful to find it in an elaborate attempt to defend the present system. Of course, as ingenuously expressed by our contemporary it may sound plausible to people who are unacquainted with the conditions, but to those who know the extent to which the District Magistrate exercises authority over his subordinates, who know the extent to which he can and,—as has been frequently shown,—does influence their conduct of their work, who are able to realise the full meaning of the simple statements that "he exercises his discretion in the distribution of judicial work among his subordinates" and "uses his influence to encourage exemplary sentences," and who know the full extent of the powers that he wields by the "signing of warrants of search and arrest,"—to those who realise all this and have studied the innumerable quoted instances of the way in which these powers are so often misused, there is enough in our contemporary's admissions to damn the case for the continuance of the present system over and over again. There is one more point in connection with our contemporary's representation of the District Magistrate's powers, which should be dealt with before turning to its further contentions. We are made a gift of yet another admission, that the "police if not as black as they are painted, are at least open to considerable temptations." And we are asked to contemplate the "storm of disapproval" which would arise if "one of the greatest safeguards against abuse of their power" were removed and they were merely responsible to "a superior officer with whom departmental zeal might outweigh all other considerations," instead of being under the control of a judicial officer who is not of their own department. The people who have had experience of this latter form of "judicial" control do not appear to be very much satisfied with it, and they would regard with equanimity, and in fact considerable satisfaction, its removal, and the establishment of the only reliable safeguard against police malpractices, that is, an impartial judicial tribunal that would be free from the inevitable tendency of the executive officer towards bias on the side of the police.

The "Times of India" is singularly unfortunate in its treatment of the complaint of the objectors to the reform, referred to by Mr. N. V. Gokhale, that no practical scheme has yet been worked out. Mr. Gokhale quoted the scheme prepared by Sir Pherozeshah Mehta many years ago, and our contemporary goes hopelessly astray in supposing that this scheme is contained in the report of a debate in the Legislative Council in 1893. In that debate Sir Pherozeshah merely stated the lines on which the reform could be worked. Subsequently, however he wrote a minute setting forth in detail a very simple plan for the working of the reform without any material additional cost to the Administration. This scheme, of which our contemporary is evidently in complete ignorance, was re-published in full in our issue of September 6th last, and we recommend our contemporary, as a mere matter of fairness, to refer to it, before it again attempts to pour scorn on a "much-vaunted suggestion." But Sir Pherozeshah's is not the only scheme. It is a practicable scheme for the Bombay Presidency which fully answers the ill-informed critics, who assert that no practicable scheme has been drawn up. But the late Mr. Romesh Chandra Dutt elaborated a scheme for Bengal, and others have followed his example. In the face of all this cant about "abstract propositions" and "well-worn phrases," it is only charitable to assume that the people who indulge in it are so ignorant of the history of a question, on which they do not hesitate to pronounce their opinion, as never to have heard of the Judges' representation to the Secretary of State in 1889, or any of these practicable schemes which have been laid before the country. They cannot suppose that the case against this reform, the principle of which—let us repeat—has been accepted by Government, and wihch is unanimously demanded by the representatives of the people, is strengthened, by the deliberat ignoring of what is unanswerable.

DAY BY DAY.

Viceregal Court News.

His Excellency the Viceroy attended the first match of the Durand Football Tournament on Monday afternoon at Annandale. In the evening the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge attended the Black Heart Ball. His Highness the Nawab of Rampur and Sahibzada Abdul Sammad Khan arrived at Viceregal Lodge on Monday as the guests of Their Excellencies. Lady Hardinge attended the organ recital at Christ Church on Monday evening. Major-General Sir Gerald and Lady Kitson left Viceregal Lodge yesterday morning.

A Growing Agitation!

Ten gentlemen, representing, it is understood, the European Defence Association in Bombay, and including the Hon. Sir Charles Armstrong, the Hon. Col. R. W. L. Dunlop and the Hon. Mr. Chrystal, met at the office of the Commissioner of Police yesterday to discuss the question of the projected visit to Bombay of Miss Maud Allan. The proceedings lasted for about half an hour, and, as at the conclusion, the Press representatives were informed that they were private, but that a communication would be made to the Press after two days, they remain for the present "wrop in mystery." It will be noted, however, that the agitation is growing apace as only six gentlemen, it is said, were present to discuss the matter at the Chamber of Commerce, whereas four more recruits were whipped up to go to the Police Commissioner's Office. If things go on at this rate there is no knowing to what dimensions the protesting party may attain. But why should we be asked to wait two days for the result of this important conference? Two years need not make any difference!

To-day's Obituary.

Three notable names are included in to-day's obituary. Sir Albert de Rutzen, Kt., B.A., D.L., J.P., was the Chief Magistrate of the Metropolitan Police Courts from 1901 till early this year when he retired. He was born in 1831, being the third son of Baron de Rutzen of Slebeck Park, Pembroke. Sir Albert was educated at Eton and graduated at Cambridge. He joined the Inner Temple in 1857. In 1872 he was appointed stipendiary Magistrate for Merthyr Tydvil and was for some time Deputy-Chairman of Quarter Sessions for Glamorganshire. In 1876 he was appointed Metropolitan Police Magistrate at Marylebone and remained in that post till 1891, when he was transferred to Westminster. In 1897 his services were requisitioned at Marlborough St. and subsequently he went to Bow Street and became the Chief Magistrate.

Lord de Freyne.

The name of Lord de Freyne, an Irish peer is chiefly notable in connection with the evictions on his estate in County Roscommon during the land campaign. He was born in 1855 and was the fourth Baron of the line, the baronetcy having been created in 1851. He married Lady Laura Octavia Dundas, sister of the first Marquis of Zetland in 1877. Lord De Freyne owned about 39,000 acres. The heir to the baronetcy is his son the Hon. Arthur Reginald French.

Admiral Fellowes.

Vice-Admiral Sir John Fellowes, K.C.B., C.B., was born in April 1843. He saw early service on the East Coast of Africa in 1860-68; took part in the Egyptian war, 1882, and Suakin Expedition 1885. He was created a Rear-Admiral in 1895 and was Superintendent of Sheerness Dockyard 1894-95. He was created a K.C.B. in 1903 and was afterwards second-in-command of the Channel Squadron.

The Colour Bar in Australia.

On August 20th. Reuter informed us that the West Australia Labour Federation had protested to the Postmaster-General against the employment of a coloured doctor on board the liner Orontes. The message went on to say that the Orient officials explained that the doctor was a highly qualified Ceylonese and was engaged at Colombo for the voyage to Australia. Further details of the affair are now available in the Ceylon papers to hand, which publish interviews with the doctor in question, who returned to Colombo on September 18th, having been prohibited from landing at Sydney, except under bond. The name of the Ceylonese doctor is Christopher Victor Aserappa and his degrees include M. R. C. S., M. R. C. P. (London), D. T. H. (Oxford), D. Y. M. and H. (Cambridge). It appears that Dr. Aserappa was engaged in Colombo by the local agents of the Orient line to take the place of Dr. Jamieson as surgeon on board, as the latter fell ill and had to be admitted into the General Hospital. He was engaged to act as surgeon as far as Fremantle. When the Orontes reached that port and the news got about that a "coloured" doctor was in medical charge of the passengers, the Labour Federation sent a hasty telegram to the Post-Master-General in Melbourne for investigation into the matter, which they considered an infringement of the law.

Detestable to all Decent Australians.

Dr. Aserappa had been engaged as far as Fremantle only, but the Company not being able to engage a medical man at that port, Dr. Aserappa was pressed upon to continue to act as surgeon as far as Adelaide where he landed and travelled as a passenger to Melbourne and Sydney. The Doctor says that the captain and officers of the Orontes were specially kind and courteous to him. He had hard work, vaccinating as many as 700,—the crew and the passengers of the steamer. At the ports he visited, he found that the majority of the people bore no animosity towards him. Indeed, a number of people came forward to express their regret that the Labour Party had taken a course, which, they said, was detestable to all decent Australians. They urged Dr. Aserappa not to form his opinion of the Australians in general from his impressions of the fanatical Labour Party. Some of the leading Sydney papers, such as "The Sun," "The Evening News" and "The Australian" made complimentary references to him.

The Australian Labour Party.

The last named had the following comment on the treatment accorded to Dr. Aserappa:—

"Medical men are not in the Labour Party's "class" and it is essentially a class party although it does brag so loudly of the breadth of the term "Labour." Idle and incompetent white workers are fit subjects upon which to spend other people's money (to witness the "man on the job" scandal) but the party is determined that private persons shall not spend their own money in employing efficient professional skill, if the gentlemen so employed do not possess the supreme qualification of a white skin."

Thus it would appear that the only thing against this highly qualified Ceylonese doctor is his "colour." And yet we are assured that under the aegis of the British Crown, a subject's race or religion will be no bar against the peaceful pursuit of his occupation.

The Fergusson College Magazine.

There are few educational journals in this country which approach the Ferguson College magazine in point of either the scholarship displayed in its contributed articles, or the careful editing and general get-up of the whole. The high ideals of education for which the premier and purely Indian educational institution of this Presidency, the Fergusson College, and the Deccan Education Society which maintains it, stand for, are reflected in the pages of this magazine. The September number which lies before us opens with a "Welcome Home" to Dr. D. D. Gune, Ph. D., a Fergussonian, who after three years' stay at Leipzig, has distinguished himself by acquiring the much coveted degree of Ph. D. of that distinguished University. Among contributions of note in the current issue of the magazine may be mentioned Prof. K. R. Kanitkar's scholarly paper on "Synthetic Formation of Living Organism," two character studies of Charlotte Bronte and Ruskin respectively, a paper on "Cramming" by Prof. G. C. Bhate, M.A., and another on "India Rubber" by Prof. G. B. Kolhatkar, M.A. The full text of Prof. D. K. Karve's interesting address on "My Twenty Years in the Cause of Indian Women," is incorporated in this issue. The Editorial notes and comments are also full of interest.

Educational Facilities in Germany.

The same magazine publishes an interesting communication from Dr. Gune on the subject of educational facilities in Germany for Indian students. From his experience of German universities in comparison with the educational institutions of either England or other European countries, Dr. Gune maintains that Germany affords exceptional facilities to Indian students. He sums up the advantages briefly thus:—

(1) You get as good a scientific education here as—if not better than—in any other advanced European country. (2) Education is comparatively cheaper here than in other countries. (3) You have better chances of acquiring practical knowledge in Germany, than in any other country. There are at least no prejudices and misunderstandings; because there have been very few Indian students here, and those few have, in my opinion, created a good impression on German educationists and scientists. (4) There are not racial or any other reasons that would prevent Indians being employed for practice in factories. (5) Living is cheaper here than in England and also, I believe, France.

SERIOUS ALLEGATIONS AGAINST POLICE.

A NARAINGUNGE CASE.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

One Amber Ali Munshi, of the village of Raipur, lodged a complaint to-day before the Magistrate of Naraingunge making serious allegations against the local police. The complainant, who is the brother of an accused in the police assault case, alleged that the police Sub-Inspector had warned him not to say his prayers loudly at night to the disturbance of the neighbours. He did not pay any heed to the warning and last night the Sub-Inspector, with a posse of constables, it was alleged, entered his house, assaulted the inmates, insulted the women and eventually set fire to the house. No order has yet been passed.

ULSTER COMPROMISE.

CONVERSATIONS PROCEEDING.

EFFECT ON LABOUR.

WHY NOT PROSECUTE SIR E. CARSON?

ORANGEMEN PREFER BOER TACTICS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

"The Westminster Gazette," referring to the suggestion that Sir Edward Carson be prosecuted and removed from the Privy Council, says he will not have just cause for complaint if either course is taken; but it has to be remembered that all things lawful are not expedient; it has to be considered whether the mischief would be cured or aggravated by putting the law in motion. If it is considered that the military preparations in Ulster constitute a public danger, then, clearly, the Executive must take action, if it is advised that a prosecution would lie.

COUNTRY TO BE CONSULTED.

The Parliamentary Correspondent of the "Liverpool Courier" says that he has personal authority of a most eminent politician for stating that the latter is absolutely assured that the country will be consulted before Home Rule receives the Royal Assent.

ULSTER OFFICERS.

General Sir William Adair has been appointed Adjutant-General of Ulster Volunteers, and Colonel George Hacket Pain his Chief of Staff.

The "Evening News" states that, in the event of hostilities, Boer tactics will be the basis of operations.

"CARSON BROTHERS'" CAMPAIGN.

PROSPECT OF ENDING IN DERISION.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Daily News" this morning says: "It is amusing to watch the efforts of the Opposition Press to swell the advertisement of the Carson Brothers in Ulster. Only the simple expect the Government to choose the hour and method to deal with the offenders. The Government can afford to wait. There is already a strong prospect of the Ulster campaign ending in derision."

SERIOUS EFFECT ON LABOUR OPINION.

Mr. Maddison, former Labour Member for Burnley, in a letter to the "Times," says that the fact that Sir Edward Carson is saying and doing what he admits is illegal, without condemnation by the party of law and order, is having a serious effect on Labour opinion, and playing into the hands of the disorderly element which is now giving such trouble to responsible Trade Union leaders.

PROSPECTS OF COMPROMISE.

CONVERSATIONS BETWEEN MINISTERS AND OPPOSITIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Pall Mall Gazette" says that important communications or conversations have informally passed between Ministers and Opposition leaders regarding the Irish question, and that prospects of an attempt at a compromise, have sensibly improved.

"HOW WOULD TORIES FARE."

"WESTMINSTER'S" CRITICISM.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The "Westminster Gazette" strongly endorses Mr. Maddison's remarks in his letter to "The Times."

The paper says, "Suppose Carsonism were established as the recognised method in British Politics, how would it fare with Tories when they were in power if they attempted to impose a tariff, repeal the Trades Disputes Act, or pass other legislation distasteful to a powerful section of workers. Suppose Mr. Lloyd George and Sir John Simon joined forces with miners, transport working and railway unions, and drilled and armed them preparatory to a general strike backed by physical force. Such a dangerous hypothesis is unthinkable."

The "Westminster" declares that Carsonism will invitably lead to a repetition of the fate of Unionists in 1909-10, and adds that it is the business of Government to stand firm and fearless against threats, while renewing and repeating the offer of the conference which has been on record since the conference of 1910.

DWINDLING BIRTH-RATE OF BRITAIN.

LOWEST ON RECORD IN 1911.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The birth rate in Britain for 1911 was the lowest on record, being 24.4 per thousand, which is 2-8 below the average of the preceding ten years. The marriage rate was 15.2, which is a slight increase.

FUNERAL OF JUDGE GAYNOR.

REMARKABLE TRIBUTE OF PEOPLE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.

A hundred thousand persons lined the streets, yesterday, at the funeral of the late Judge Gaynor, the cortege being followed by a procession of 20,000.

SLAVERY IN PHILIPPINES.

ACTION BY U. S. GOVERNMENT

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.

The Secretary for War has directed the Governor-General of the Philippines to investigate the charges that effective legislation against peonage and slavery is prevented by members of the Philippines Assembly who are intereted in them. A number of prosecutions are expected.

RUBBER CRISIS IN RIO DE JANEIRO.

TRADE AT A STANDSTILL.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

RIO DE JANEIRO, Sept. 23.

The trade of Manaos is at a standstill owing to a rubber crisis.

NEW DUTCH MINISTER IN LONDON.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

THE HAGUE, Sept. 23.

The paper "Nieuwe Courant" says that ex-Minister Vanswinderen will shortly be appointed Dutch Minister in London.

HERR BEBEL'S FORTUNE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

The estate of the German Socialist Herr Bebel is estimated at £47,000 sterling including £20,000 bequeathed him by Lieutenant Kollmann.

ALBERTA GOVERNMENT BONDS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept., 23.

The Legislature of Alberta has passed a Bill increasing the interest on Government securities from 4 to 4½. The Opposition supported the measure but urged that the bonds should be sold at less than par. The Premier did not accept the suggestion.

OBITUARY.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The deaths are announced of Vice-Admiral Sir John Fellowes, Lord de Freyne and Sir Albert De Rutzen.

SIR W. LEVER'S MUNIFICENCE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Sir William Lever has given £10,000 a year to build and endow a new Grammar School for boys and girls at Bolton.

W. C. T. U. ENTERTAINMENT.

The Women's Christian Temperance Union have arranged for a Silver Medal recitation contest to be held in the Y. W. C. A. hall, on Thursday, September 25, at 9 p.m. The public are invited. A silver collection will be taken in aid of W. C. T. U. Funds.

ARMY MANOEUVRES.

WAR IN THE AIR.

LT. CHINNERY INJURED.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The first day of the Army Manoeuvres was practically a war in the air, a dozen aeroplanes being engaged on each side.

The enemy's aeroplanes attacked the airship Delta, which was put out of action.

The race for the possession of the Ouse between Buckingham and Leighton Buzzard resulted in favour of the "White" cyclists.

The Army aviator, Lieutenant Chinnery, scouting during the Manoeuvres at Rugby, fell a hundred and fifty feet. Lieutenant Chinnery broke his collar bone. He was accompanied by a passenger who was badly cut about the head and is now in hospital.

POSTMEN'S GRIEVANCES.

POST OFFICE'S ANSWER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

The Post. Office, in a detailed statement, dealing with the refusal of the Postmen's Federation to accept the report of the Holt Commission, gives statistics showing that the wages of the Post Office employees compare favourably with other callings like policemen, signalmen and firemen.

The statement says that the demands of the men, if granted, would mean an additional expenditure of ten millions sterling. The recommendation of the Holt Commission, involving an expenditure of upwards of a milion sterling, is still being considered. If it is adopted the reduction of the Post Office's contribution to the national revenue will have to be met by additional taxation.

ONE WITH TELEGRAPHISTS.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A joint conference of the Telegraph Clerks' and Postal Clerks' Associations at Liverpool, yesterday, rejected the Holt Commission's recommendations.

The speakers intimated at the probable amalgamation of the two unions which would eventually include all postal servants.

LONDON BUSMEN.

CONFERENCE RESULTS IN SETTLEMENT.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 22.

A Conference between the representatives of the Busmen's Union and the Omnibus Companies, Sir George Askwith presiding, has resulted in a settlement of the threatened strike.

A FRIENDLY MEETING.

LONDON, Sept. 23.

In the agreement concluded, yesterday, the busmen obtained recognition of their Union, besides permission to wear their Union badge and reinstatement of the strikers. The busmen, on their side undertake to refrain from taking part in sympathetic strikes.

The conference was most friendly. The Company provided buses to convey the men home from midnight meetings at which the settlement was announced.

NEW UNION CABINET.

BOTHA AS PREMIER.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

PRETORIA, Sept. 23.

The Union Cabinet has been reconstructed with General Botha as Premier. The chief change is the resignation of Sir P. de Villiers Graaf.

COLOMBIA CONCESSIONS.

CONFLICT WITH MONROE DOCTRINE.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A message to the "Times", from Washington states that the concessions in Colombia reported to have been obtained by the Pearson interests, are exciting curiosity as to whether such concessions are not in conflict with the Monroe doctrine.

HORSEPLAY AT THEATRE.

ROWDY SCENES IN CALCUTTA.

FOOTBALLERS' SPREE.

MR. EARDLEY NORTON'S VERSION.

(From our Correspondent).

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The Calcutta Football week ended on Saturday night with lively scenes which included an organised rag at the Grand Opera House, the principal offenders being Madras and Bombay men.

At half time a crowd surged into the Opera House. Many found their boxes occupied by other people and riotous conduct ensued. A rope was let down from the dress circle to the stalls and men slid down amid howls of delight from their supporters. Others left their seats and went on the stage. The conductor left his seat and was immediately succeeded by one of the crowd. When a lady artiste came on to sing there was further uproar and a rooster was thrown on the stage. The theatre was cleared and the rowdies then adjourned to a local cafe where further lively scenes took place.

During the evening a Bombay man and a Madras man were arrested but subsequenty released.

LACK OF POLICE SUPERVISION.

The hooliganism which marked the close of the Triangular Football Contest in which Calcutta, Bombay and Madras participated is the burning topic of conversation in Calcutta to-day and the subject is taken up in the Press.

The "Statesman" issues a strong indictment of the inadequacy of police supervision at music halls and calls upon the Government of Bengal to insist upon the police dealing effectively with the rowdyism which has now become a permanent feature of Calcutta life. Great indignation is being expressed at the attempts which are being made in certain quarters to minimise the affair.

Wholly contradictory letters are publised, but there is no doubt that scenes of a disgraceful order took place in the Opera Cinema and abundnt evidence could be obtained for the asking. An officer is still confined to hospital as the result of severe injuries caused by a fall from a box.

"INOFFENSIVE FROLIC."

LATER.

In connection with the scenes at the Grand Opera House on Sturdaay night Mr. Eardley Norton writes to the Press saying that there was no roughness, no bad language, no degrading drunkeness. He continues: "I am not authorised to do so, but I take it on myself to say on behalf of one and all at the Opera House that the frolic was never intended to be offensive and that, if it so proved to strike one, then I tender a very sincere apology on behalf of all my absent friends to all who may have taken umbrage.' He adds "I shall be charmed to refund to any one who harbours an unkind thought against the unauthorised actors the price of his or her ticket for last Saturday." Mr. Norton concludes "However foolish to us, older and wise heads, their frolic may have been, they did nothing to bring a blush to the cheek of a gentleman."

The affair still continues to provoke much comment in Calcutta, especially in view of the names mentioned of two or three who are alleged to have taken part and who are much better known that the type usually active in such incidents.

In justification of police inaction the acting Commissioner, Mr. Clark, points out that no one can be arrested in a place of amusement unless the manager invites the police to take action or any member of the audience lays a charge. The incident is regarded by some as good-nature exuterance of football enthusiasts, while in other quarters it is regarded as compromising the dignity of Europeans.

DEATH OF DEWAN OF RAJPIPLA.

(From a Correspondent.)

NANDOD, Sept. 22.

The death occurred yesterday at noon; of Khan Bahadur Dhanjisha Edulji, the Dewan of Rajpipla State. The late Dewan was held in high esteem by His Highness the Raja as well as the subects of the State. All business was suspended in Nandod yesterday.

CURRENCY COMMISSION

(II.)

THE HISTORY OF THE CASH BALANCES.

A SELFISH CRY.

It has been already stated in the first article, which appeared on the 23rd instant, that in all 9,019 questions had been put by the Commission to 22 witnesses examined during the first term of its sittings. It may be useful to observe that the first four witnesses examined were officials belonging to the India Office. They were Mr. Lionel Abraham, the Assistant Under-Secretary of State, Mr. Francis Newmarch, the Financial Secretary Mr. Walter Badcock, the Accountant-General, and Mr. Horace Scott, brother to the Secretary of State in Council. As many as 2,274 question, were put to these four witnesses, that is to say, a little over 25 per cent. of the total number. This fact should be borne in mind, inasmuch as these four officers between them adduced ample evidence of the past financial transactions between the Government of India and the Secretary of State supported by quite a formidable pile of correspondence, including important State despatches and elaborate statistical returns which throw immense light on the problems the Commission has been appointed to solve. They have indeed played the role of financial historians of the India Office and repositories of the most authentic information. As such, the evidence of these witnesses must be held to be of the highest importance. It is past history, but history which throws an amount of searchlight on the many statements made outside the Commission, and before it, by the divers representatives of non-official, commercial and financial bodies is to be greatly appreciated. Such searchlight alone enables an unenlightened public to weigh the recorded evidence and deduce therefrom an unbiassed inference. Of these 2,274 questions, as many as 1,324 were put to Mr. Abraham alone. Hence he was the most important witness examined on behalf of the India Office. Not only did he answer those questions but in support of the answers made he placed before the Commissioners a mass of correspondence and statistics which occupy fully 216 out of the 335 pages of the first volume of the appendices.

SURPLUS CASH BALANCES.

It is superfluous to observe that the principal plank of the agitation raised by Mr. Webb, the Bombay Chamber of Commerce and other cognate bodies, was the expediency of the State making available to trade, at certain season of the year, part of the surplus cash balances of the Treasury to a larger extent than before. That agitation was sought to be justified by the exhibition of a variety of cash balance figures for some recent years. This, however, was done without any very serious attempt at acquiring the information available to the agitators. It is clear from the evidence of Mr. Abraham that this controversy, touching the use of surplus cash balances is not of recent date. It has been now and again before the public and the Government from 1874, if not earlier. It is not as if the Government had not given sufficient information in the past to some of the important Chambers. For, Mr. Abraham has submitted to the Commission a mass of correspondence that had passed on the subject between those bodies and the Government. Then there are public declarations and statements made by the Finance Minister of the day at budget time. Again, there are *precis* of the interviews held by that officer with some of the commercial bodies. It is a matter of regret that sufficient care had not been taken is the agitators during the course of the agitation, *prior* to the appointment of the Commission, to educate themselves. None of the bodies have categorically referred in their latest communications to those past records. So far, it is to be feared, the public, outside the pale of these clamant but influential organisations, have been misled. A frank avowal ought to have been made of previous controversies on the subject of the full, sufficient, and fairly convincing replies the Government had made. In its absence most of the public seem to have inferred that the Government had no case, and the agitation of the commercial bodies was perfectly justifiable.

PAST HISTORY OF THE QUESTION.

In public controversies of this character, so vital to the interests of the general taxpayer, it is both wise and honest that the past history of such should be made known. The present generation is hardly aware of what happened thirty or forty years ago. Most of the protestants were perhaps, not even in the country and many of the Committee-men of to-day could not have taken the ordinary care to inform themselves of the aspects of the question years ago. For, to us, it appears from the papers published in the appendix volume I, that there is hardly any radical change in the opinion of the Government as to the extent of the limitations to which surplus cash balances should be made available to trade. The sound reasons which prompted the Government during the last 30 years and more to restrict this lending to Presidency Banks still hold good. Sir William Meyer was standing on firm ground, when the other day he reminded the Bombay, Chamber that while the Government held fast by the principle governing the temporary loan of cash balances it had gone out of its way to make a larger sum available than agreed to between itself and the three Presidency Banks. What is clear as the noonday sun is this, that if, as pointed out by the commercial bodies, cash balances in recent years have swollen (though the Government give a complete answer to that in the White Paper presented to Parliament in May last), the Government has very considerably made more monies available to the Presidency Banks than they were entitled to under their agreement.

WHAT HAPPENED IN 1874.

But we shall conclude this by reproducing the following extracts from one of the earliest of State papers on the subject. In their despatch, dated 30th June 1874, the Government of India observed (Para 3.)

We have been much impressed with the consideration that the effect of the existing agreements with the Banks which compel us to place all the cash balances belonging to Government in their hands leads to consequences which may be very inconvenient, if not worse, both to Government and to trade. The only use of these balances to Government is that they may be made available the moment the public service requires them.

As a matter of fact it did so happen that when the Government wanted its balances with the Bank of Bombay immediately available for a public purpose that Bank *refused* and created difficulties which had to be overcome after a long correspondence. Here are the words of the despatch:

The Bank of Bombay, accustomed to high Government balances, and relying; on the maintenance of those balances, had so employed them that they were practically locked up, for had we insisted on drawing them more suddenly we should have done so in the face of a warning that we should produce a commercial crisis, and therefore for a time the Government balances at Bombay, were useless to the purposes of the Government.

That was a serious matter at the time. But the fact shows what was the danger in those days to the public when a Presidency Bank using the monies of the taxpayer was not able when demanded to give any! It will be readily admitted therefore that there was just ground for the Government to observe as follows in the seventh paragraph of the same despatch:

We think it doubtful, moreover, whether it is any real advantage to trade that large Government balances should be kept in the hands of the Banks. It appears to us that an element of uncertainty is thereby introduced into the money market, not unlikely to aggravate commercial difficulties at a time of tightness.

Who can gainsay the practical wisdom of Government which is the sole guardian of the taxpayer's funds! The Government of the day was so impressed by the events of 1874, and specially by the absurd attitude of the Bank of Bombay, that they early recommended the Secretary of State to put an end to the agreement then prevailing with the Presidency Banks. That eventually led to the formation of the numerous district treasuries where the cash balances of the Government are now deposited to be commanded and controlled as exigencies require.

A PREGNANT OBSERVATION.

In the reply to that despatch of 30th. June 1874, the Secretary of State, no other than Lord Salisbury had some very damaging observations to make in the eleventh para which those interested in the past history of cash balances should carefully study. It will reply perusal (appendix Vol 1 p. 33). But here is a pregnant observation which may be commended to all bankers and Chambers of Commerce. "I agree with your Excellency in the doubts you express as to the real value of artificial facilities which arise from large Government balances with the Banks." Certainly! But our modern men of commerce fancy they can have a dip into the State Treasury whenever its balances are large, in order that they may carry on their trade at a cheap rate of interest! The wish is natural, but it ignores the great State principle touching the safety of public funds and the exigencies of the Government at any moment. So far it must be admitted that the cry of the trade is not only extremely selfish and one-sided, but opposed to all principles of State finance.

THE MUSLIM DEPUTATION.

RANGOON, Sept. 23.

A representative meeting of Mahomedans here passed a resolution in support of the Mahomedan leaders who have gone to England to explain the Indian Muslim view, and the salient features of the true Muslim situation in India and abroad to the British nation and to convince them of the essential loyalty of the Muslim community to His Majesty and the justice of the Muslim claims.

THIRTEEN YEARS AFTER.

ABSCONDING RIOTER ARRESTED.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

The Extra Assistant Commissioner of Moulvi Bazar has committed to the sessions Panchanon Serma, of Manipur, the leader of a mob in the Bhanubul riots, which took place in 1900. The accused was an absconder for thirteen years and was recently arrested in Manipur.

PUNJAB BANK FAILURE.

GOVERNMENT FUNDS AND TRADE.

LONDON JOURNAL'S SUGGESTIONS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAM.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Banking circles in London do not view Indian bank failures seriously, fully realising that they are in no wise related to the English-managed concerns.

The "Morning Post," in its financial article, points out that some of the witnesses before the Chamberlain Commission argue that the Government of India's financial arrangements artificially raise the rate of loans in the autumn, and that high rates may lead to small failures such as these.

The journal adds that the incident may be used in support of the contention in favour of making the Government funds available for trade uses through a central bank.

PANIC SUBSIDING.

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

As wired yesterday the public panic in connection with the bank crisis has to a large extent gone down. Bankers are confident of being able to meet any further demands. Monies recently withdrawn are in many cases being returned as deposits.

Opinion is divided among the bankers as to the effect of the crisis, some think that it will have no serious effects, while others believe that it will hamper the banking business for some months to come. The "Civil and Military Gazette," insists that the Directors of the People's Bank, should issue at the earliest possible date, a full and straightforward accounts of the assets and liabilities of the bank, stating what measures will be taken to meet the claims of creditors, and explaining the causes of the bank's collapse.

DRAW ON QUETTA BRANCHES.

LAHORE, Sept. 23.

Telegrams from Quetta were all the leading Lahore Indian banks, have branches, state that a draw has begun on those branches owing to which three lakhs of Quetta's money are locked up. The surviving banks are doing their best to restore confidence.

WINDING-UP OF BRANCH.

The meeting of the creditors of the People's Bank of India this evening decided to form a committee to obtain legal advice on the feasibility of carrying out the liquidation of the Burma Branch separately from that of the other branches in India.

SITUATION IN LAHORE.

The rush on the local indigenous banks has been much less to-day, though reports are not yet available from mofussil branches on some of which Saturday's draw was considerable. In Lahore, it appears, people are making up their minds to take things calmly and make the best of the situation. A Bankers' Association is proposed to be formed.

U. P. PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS HARD HIT.

ALLAHABAD, Sept. 23.

In Allahabad besides the individuals who have been hard hit by the failure of the People's Bank are a number of public institutions and the loss to some is said to be considerable. Among those affected more or less are the "Stree Darpan" a lady's paper, the Servants of India Society of the United Provinces, the Elementary Education League, the "Leader," the United Provinces Hume Memorial Fund, and the United Provinces Congress Committee. It is stated that the immediate cause of the failure was the refusal of European banks at Lahore to accept the People's Bank's drafts on its branches. It is considered probable that the assets will cover about 75 per cent. of the deposits.

OUDH JUDICIAL COMMISSIONERS.

NEW APPOINTMENT.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS.)

SIMLA, Sept. 22.

A Press Communique states that the Governor-General in Council has sanctioned the following arrangements in the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Oudh on the appointment of Mr. T. C. Piggott, I.C.S., Judicial Commissioner, to act as a Puisne Judge of the Allahabad High Court during the absence on deputation of the Hon. Justice Sir Henry Griffin:—(1) Mr. B. Lindsay, I.C.S., First Additional Judicial Commissioner, to officiate as Judicial Commissioner (2) Mr. L. Stuart, I.C.S., District and Sessions Judge of the 4th grade, to officiate as First Additional Judicial Commissioner.

LONDON LETTER.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

THE MONEY MARKET.

EUROPE NOT YET CONVALESCENT.

(From our Correspondent.)

LONDON, Sept. 5.

If there is not as much news regarding the Stock Exchange, to record the fault does not lie so much with the writer, as with that institution itself. The palpitations of the heart of the world's investment business, have, I fear, been slow and sickly for the past seven years; and seldom has interest been so restricted as during the past week. Those writers, and they are the majority in the daily and weekly Press, who have systematically promised booming markets, and plenty of excuse. They point to a two days' holiday in New York; to the fact that on our own Stock Exchange to-morrow is a holiday; to the fortnightly settlement next week, and to the fact that many members have not yet returned from their holidays. In reply to this I may state it is a fact that an approaching settlement, in which easy "carry over" and pay days are a foregone conclusion, have not hitherto been considered a deterrent to new business; on the contrary, new commitments have usually been the rule under such circumstances. The argument about the Saturday holiday is beneath contempt; while, as for the story of prolonged holidays, September is usually distinguished by a post-holiday sport, and those members absent would soon be running back to town at the first signs of reviving activity.

PLETHORA OF MONEY MAY BE SHORT-LIVED.

No! These excuses are not good enough. There is no denial of the fact that Europe, if not sick, is to say the least, scarcely, convalescent. The optimistic prophets have got all the superficial conditions that they promised would bring booming prices and active markets. The Balkans are at peace, the great European Powers are in amity, Paris and Berlin, to say nothing of London and New York, are enjoying easily monetary conditions; while, as regards the first two centres, as well as Wall Street, the tendency of the Stock Markets is certainly to greater activity than exists in London. But those who have taken a broader, more comprehensive view of the situation and look beneath the surface, cannot be surprised at the present situation. Rather late in the day some writers are beginning to realise that the present plethora of money in the open market may be short-lived. They begin to realise that in warfare the financial settlement takes place, after, and not during the operations. The belligerents having exhausted their own resources in fighting, it is then that the money markets of the world are called to the rescue. As for South-East Europe, the present conduct of the various countries, is not such as to inspire a belief that financially the worst is over. Instead of putting their finances and industries in order; instead of quietly recouping, they, with one accord, seem intent on expensive armies and armaments. Unfortunately there is but too much reason to suspect that the great armament firms of Europe are zealously encouraging this policy. The banking house of Paris and Berlin, especially, are, to a great extent, financially interested in the sale of armaments; and it is not difficult to trace the source of inspiration of those encouraging articles that appear in all the French journals.

GREEK AMBITIONS.

Greece, characteristically, seems to know no bounds to her ambition. An imaginative and mercurial people, the mere fact of their monarch's name being Constantine, seems to have filled them with an imperial frenzy, that must be regarded with amazement by the venerable and able statesman, who rules at Vienna and has hitherto been said to "occupy the throne of the Cæsars." In the meanwhile it is with mixed feelings that those financially interested note the encouragement offered by England in the form of a mission of distinguished naval officers. Holders of Greek Bonds remember past experiences and do not view with much comfort present developments. I have previously referred to the misleading statements that have appeared in French papers regarding Roumania, Servia and Bulgaria; statements that are likely to mislead investors of approaching loans. With all these facts the big financial interests are fully acquainted, while the outlook of the public is much broader than was the case twenty years ago.

REDEEMING FEATURES.

In the meanwhile it is interesting to note that the redeeming features of the Stock Markets during the past week have been Canadian Railways and Copper issues. As regards the Canadian Pacific I referred to the report in my last letter, and though space did not permit of much detailed criticism, I ventured the opinion that the more the document was examined the better would it be appreciated by those interested. Apart from this, excellent crop prospects have led to considerable purchasing orders from Berlin, Montreal and New York. A good deal of this buying, of course, has been of a professional character. As it is, Canadian Pacifics, now quoted at 227, have been the outstanding feature of the Stock Markets during the week. As regards the interest in Copper shares, I have more than once in past issues of "The Bombay Chronicle" pointed to the strong position of the metal, and the future for investors in respectable Copper enterprises. The price of copper at the present time is £72/7/6 a ton, and during the year, the quotation has varied between £62 and £79. The latter seems a high figure, and the present quotation substantial at first sight. But, as a matter of fact, statistics justify higher prices, thanks to increasing demands and a falling off in the supply. Copper stocks have fallen off during the present year by 28,451 tons to 61,774 tons. Apart from the decline that has been taking place during the past year, the falling off has been accelerated during the past two months by strikes in the United States. Some idea of the falling-off in the world's stocks may be gathered from the fact that, at the end of 1910, the supply was about 160,000 tons; in twelve months it has fallen to 110,618 tons, and at the end of last year it was 90,225 tons. From these figures it will be gathered that the present quotation per ton is actually low under the circumstances; a fact due to the nervousness during the Balkan war.

LARGE DEMANDS ANTICIPATED.

Out of evil good may come, so far as those interested in a high price for copper are concerned; the military aspirations of South-East Europe should considerably increase the demand for this metal. Both in America and Europe shipbuilding and electrical enterprise are likely to add materially to the demand on the world's copper supplies. Amalgamated Copper Shares and Anacondas have been eagerly bought in America, the price of the former in our market being now 78½ and of the latter 7¾. Shrewd speculators in Throgmorton Street have been trying Mount Lyalls at 26s. and Mount Elliots at £6. Nigerian tin descriptions have also been a comparatively fair market; but as there is so much rubbish mingled into what is good in that department, I have refrained from drawing much attention to these shares in my letters.

CONSOLS FIRM.

As regards prices in other departments of the Stock Exchange Consols have been quite a firm market with a rise of a half a point on the week. Of course, Consols are the most directly affected of all Stocks by easy rates in the Money Market, and on this occasion some support has been given by the Government brokers. Good traffic receipts have not helped Home Rails, which have been a weak element. Not only was a serious accident on the Midland little calculated to encourage a listless market, but a feeling that labour is not altogether satisfied and an outbreak may occur at any moment, depressed prices and accentuated the shyness of the investing public. The Home Railway Market is always in a state of nerves as regards labour, and events such as the painters' strike in London and the labour riots in Dublin, are not calculated to soothe matters. American Railway descriptions over here are just now merely a reflection of New York quotations, little or no business being transacted in our Stock Exchange. There is always a good deal of contradictory talk about the harvest across the Atlantic, at his time of the year; thanks largely to the purely "bull" and "bear" lines on which business on Wall Street is conducted. It seems fairly certain that wheat will provide a bumper harvest; but in other directions the outlook is not so promising; notably cotton seems to have suffered considerably during the past few weeks. However, there will be little to grumble at if an authoritative statement, placing the total value of the harvest from all sources at £1,800,000,000, is realised. Taking a general view of the United States, I think the outlook is good and should be refleced in Wall Street as time progresses. The course of rubber share prices has been one of irregularity; while a demand for the "Leaders" has had a hardening effect, the less prominent shares have fallen away through neglect. South African and other mining markets have been neglected, and the promised boom in oil descriptions is still the other side of the horizen.

CHINESE STOCKS.

At times Chinese issues on our Stock Exchange get very sick. "The Times" is excellently served by its correspondents in China, and ever since the days when Dr. Morrison made such a reputation for that journal in the Far East, any message from Printing House Square has been followed with interest by the City. The flamboyant puffs with which the recent Chinese loan was insinuated into the good graces of the public, both here and on the continent, has been followed by some severe shocks, the last of which was a cablegram published in "The Times" that the Russian Minister and the British Charge d'Affaires, on behalf of the countries interested in the quintuple loan had called on the premier and made representations regarding the salt gabelle. They pointed out that its administration was not vested in the ministry of Finance, and the special department created according to the terms of the reorganisation loan agreement, whereby executive functions were vested in a foreign associate Inspector General, was denied administrative powers and treated merely as an audit officer. These two representatives insisted on the empowerment of Sir Richard Dane and a Chinese associate being empowered to undertake the reorganisation of the gabelle. Although the Premier excused hmiself from entering deeply into the subject on the plea that he had only recently taken office; he made it quite clear that he took the Chinese and not the Russo-Germano-Franco-British, view of the question. All the troubles that those who were not carried away by the spirit of boom over the Chinese loan foresaw, are coming to pass. In the prospectus of the Crisp loan the Chinese Government stated that the revenues of the salt gabelle were 70,000,000 dollars annually. This would mean about 12,000,000 dollars for May and June. The actual amount received by the Chinese Central Government was only 600,000 dollars. Only a portion of the revenues reach Pekin under present conditions; as for the gabelle, it was mortgaged to the hilt before the Crisp loan was conceived.

INCREASE IN JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.

In view of the supposed dearth of Joint Stock business, the apathy of the investing public and the tenacity with which those possessed of capital hung on to their savings, it comes as a surprise that the number of registrations in great Britain and Ireland during 1912, marked a record. In England the prevoius record of 1910, was exceeded by 89; in Scotland 1912 was only 13 below 1909, which was a record year with 414 registrations; while the total of 170 registered in Ireland last year was 23 above the previous record of 1897. It is when we come to capitalisation that the poverty of last year's registrations is shewn. The whole capital involved only amounted to £174,004,837 and although this is nearly £17,000,000 more than the total for the previous year, it is less than half the record attained during the becoming twelve months of 1889. Altogether 3760 companies were struck off the register last year.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S THANKS.

Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji has addressed the following letter to the Press:—

Sir,—I offer my most heartfelt thanks to all friends in India, England, Africa, etc., who have sent me their kind congratulations and good wishes on my 89th birthday, on the 4th instant.

It is indeed exceedingly good and kind of His Excellency Lord Willingdon, the Governor, to send me a telegram of his congratulations and good wishes on this occasion.

Looking back to the year that has passed I cannot but recollect with horror and pain the criminal attempt on the Viceroy's life at Delhi in December last. Though the escape of the assassin is calculated to create grave misgivings, the joy and thankfulness of our Princes and people at the providential escape of Their Excellencies the Viceroy and Lady Hardinge can leave no doubt as to India's loyalty to British Rule and gratitude to her benefactions.

Once again, the situation of our countrymen in the Colonies and particularly in South Africa stirs us with deep emotion. They have suffered long and suffered much and have so borne their misfortune as to entitle them to the better regard and protection of His Majesty's Government. I have viewed with deep concern the indifference of the Imperial Government in regard to the recent Act in South Africa. But I still hope for justice and action.

The appointment of the Royal Commission on the Services in India has given one great hope. I pray that its work may result in securing to our country the justice that has been long delayed.

It has been my lifelong conviction that simulaneous examinations will furnish the only remedy for a great and just grievance by the fulfilment of pledges and promises which cover a period of over eighty years. I feel sure it will deepen the confidence of the people of India in British justice.

I have observed with sincere satisfaction the part played in many fruitful activities by the rising youth of our country. The work of the members of the Servants of India Society in this and other Presidencies and Provinces and the work of the Volunteers during the recent floods in Bengal, which has been appreciated as of inestimable value by the Government of Bengal, have greatly rejoiced me and made one more hopeful for the future of our country.

Palitana, Bengal and Southern India have my deep sympathy in their present sufferings from the calamity of the floods, and my high appreciation of the munificent gifts by Dr. Rashbihari Ghose and Sir Taraknath Palit.—I am, Sir, etc.,

DADABHAI NAOROJI.

Vesava, September 22.

RANGOON MUNICIPAL COUNCIL.

(Associated Press.)

RANGOON, Sept. 23.

Mr. W. F. Noyce and three other Municipal Commissioners, have petitioned the Local Government to remove the Vice-President Mr. J. E. DuBern, and also Mr. P. P. Gunwalla on the ground of both being away over three months in Europe.

VAIKOM TRIAL.

"NOT A CASE OF SUICIDE."

EXPERT RIFLE SHOT'S EVIDENCE.

MRS. STEPHENS' LETTER TO SWYNNY'S BROTHER.

(Specially Reported for "The Chronicle.")

KOTTAYAM, Sept. 23.

In the Buckingham-Stephens murder trial the prosecution witness, Captain Skinner, of the Travancore Nair Brigade, examined by the Sirkar Vakil yesterday deposed that he had been in the Army 12 years, and had undergone training for two months at the School of Musketry, Satara. He had been an experienced shot with the rifle. He had been to Vaikom and inspected the room in which Stephens had died. At the time of inspection the District Magistrate of Kottayam and the police were present. Considering the position of the body of the deceased, as shown to witness, and of the gun, the case could not have been one of suicide. Witness thought it highly improbable that the deceased could have committed suicide.

Supposing the bullet had struck the head and also passed through the pillow on which the deceased was lying what must have been the position of the gun at the time the shot was fired?—I don't think I can answer that question. I am no doctor.

When the question was repeated by the Sirkar Vakil witness replied that naturally the barrel of the gun would not be on a lower level than the stock.

Continuing witness said, a gun could be fired by giving a jerk to the trigger with a string, but in the case of the gun before the court it was not possible to do so with the string found on it. Besides if fired by means of a string the aim would be deflected unless the gun was firmly held.

INTIMATE RELATIONS.

Krishnan Nair deposed that he was interpreter to the deceased. He had been in the deceased's service for three years from 1909. The deceased's income was from Rs. 400 to 700 per mensem. Before coming to Vaikom the deceased was at Trevandrum where he was under Dr. Lakshmanan's treatment for some pulmonary complaint and used to get tuberculine injected. It was at Trevandrum that the accused began coming to the deceased's house. Stephens used to go out for a walk every morning under medical advice and would be away from the house from 7 to 10. The first accused visited the house during this time besides coming in the afternoon and evening. On one occasion witness saw the first accused and Mrs. Stephens together in the bedroom, as the witness had a letter to deliver to Mrs. Stephens.

After about four months' treatment Stephens left for Vaikom. The first accused turned up at Vaikom 15 days later and stopped with Mr. and Mrs. Stephens, for about 10 days. Again 15 days later the first accused turned up at Vaikom with his brother. On this occasion the first accused brought a gun with him. After a few days' stay the elder Swynny went away and the accused remained at Vaikom. Witness also noticed that the relations between the first accused and Mrs. Stephens were of an intimate nature. Two days prior to Stephens' death witness went to Palghat on a week's leave. Witness at the time did not observe any change in the behaviour of the deceased who told him to come back soon if he wanted a handsome present from Parayil Tharagan, a rich Syrian Christian, whose wife was under the treatment of the deceased. It was at Palghat that witness heard from Mrs. Stephens about what had happened. Shown the will of the deceased witness said he could not be sure about the signature. The second accused was in the habit of signing Stephens' name and there would be very little difference in the two signatures. The signature affixed to the will might or might not be that of Stephens. Witness identified the accused's handwriting in several other letters which were filed.

"SORE AND BREAKING HEART."

The following letter of Mrs. Stephens' to the brother of the deceased has been filed by the prosecution:—

"My Dear Sidney,—It is with a breaking heart that I have made up my mind to send you these few lines giving you a short account of my darling's end and God and he alone knew what his reason and motives were for taking his life. For some weeks past I had noticed he was not the same old Bertie as of old. He used to be very cross and morose at times and at other times never saying a word but very quiet and moody, and yet at times he used to drink extra and get very rowdy and abuse all round. God knows why this change came on him. I do not know what was working in his mind, but at times he used to talk vaguely. Sometimes he used to tell me one of us will not see the baby when it is born. On Sunday noon he told me, 'Pack your things to-morrow, on Tuesday you must go to Trichur.' Then I asked him, 'Why do you want me to go, your work is not finished?' Then he said, 'Oh the servants will take you.' All such little titbits I never took any notice of. A few days earlier to the incident he used to talk of such things, but I never minded him. On Saturday night he was very cross, drank a lot of whisky, was very abusive, etc., and would not come to bed till 3 a.m. He sat on an easy chair. When it began to rain, I went and brought him in. Sunday he was out of bed very early in the morning, complained of a heavy head and had a bath. All day he was quiet. In the evening he saw the new moon and he looked at my face, then he said, 'I wonder if this new moon will be good for you or for me.' Again I asked him why? He said you will know all about it towards night. Even then I did not mind him. Finding him not talking I asked him why he was so quiet. To this he replied, 'I have such a lot of things to think of.' Anyway it got late and we had dinner and I went to bed about 9 o'clock. I do not know at what time he came to bed but later at night about 1 o'clock he was very restless, walking about, drinking water, opening doors, etc. I told him, 'Come to bed, why are you parading about disturbing others.' He told me, 'You go to sleep, go to hell, don't mind me.' Of course I got angry, turned and covered my face with my pillow and went off to sleep. Suddenly I jumped out of my bed with a scream as he shot himself with a gun. Can you imagine my state as I was lying by his side on the ground? Oh God, I cannot write more of the state of things. I sent for the police, doctor, etc. The police came and all Monday they held an enquiry and only on Tuesday morning a post-mortem took place and they handed my Bertie back to me on Tuesday noon. My father came up on receipt of my wire on Monday night. So we both took my darling to Kottayam by boat and the funeral took place. On Wednesday morning we left my darling in a strange place for ever and returned the same day. My hardest trial to bear is being in this state and to think my first child to be born without a father. I can only trust in God and pray to him for help and mercy in my coming days of trial. It is very hard for me to keep writing this same thing over and over again. No one can know my state of feelings. I have things to settle up here. Dad is with me and we hope to leave in a day or two for Trichur. Your telegram to hand. No words can console my sore breaking heart. Don't fail to pray for yours in distress and affliction,—Florence."

GOVERNMENT AND MUSLIM PRESS.

CALCUTTA PROTEST AGAINST "REPRESSIVE MEASURES."

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

A meeting of Mussulmans took place under the auspices of the Cawnpore Mosque Defence Association. The first part of the meeting was presided over by Mowlana Solaiman of Behar and the latter part by the Imam of the Nakoda Mosque. Among the audience were the editors of "Hablul Matin," "Mahamadi," "Al-Hilal" and the "Mussamlan."

The following resolutions were adopted:—(1) That this meeting views with resentment and indignation the recent repressive measures adopted against the Mussalman Press by Government and trusts that His Excellency Lord Hardinge whose attitude since he has set foot in India has been one of sympathy towards the Indian people will intervene and disallow the continuation of such a policy. (2) That this meeting while expressing its mixed feelings of sorrow and anger at the forfeiture of the security of the "Zamindar" of Lahore assures its proprietor and editor, Moulvi Zafar Ali Khan, of its fullest sympathy and is of opinion that such a policy of Government will not arrest the legitimate aspirations of Indian Mussalmans who are keenly alive of the situation.

The attention of the audience was drawn to the similar forfeiture of security from "Towhid" of Meerut and the demand of security from "Parghami Suleh" of Lahore and "Al Hilal" of Calcutta. It was also explained to the audience that representations would be made to Government with regard to the security of "Al Hilal." Subscriptions collected on the spot amounted to Rs. 3,000.

SEDITIOUS PAMPHLETS.

POSTED ALL OVER BARISAL.

(Associated Press.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 22.

Copies of the prescribed pamphlets "Swadhin Bharat" and "Bande Mataram" were posted all over Barisal town last night.

"SWADHIN BHARAT" SEIZED IN CALCUTTA.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

The special branch of the Calcutta C. I. D. seized a highly seditious leaflet styled "Swadhin Bharat" (Free India) printed on pink note paper in golden ink at the College Square on Sunday afternoon. The leaflet was found posted on a gate of the Square. It is reported that several copies of the leaflet were surreptitiously distributed before the one in question was seized.

MR. JUSTICE BUCKNILL.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Mr. Justice Bucknill has announced impending retirement.

"WIRELESS" EXPERIMENT.

LICENCES TO MILITARY OFFICERS.

(From our Correspondent).

SIMLA, Sept. 23.

The Government of India have decided that the grant of licenses to military officers in respect of wireless telegraph apparatus used for experimental purposes shall be regulated by the following general principles:—

(1) When an officer conducts experiments in wireless telegraphy in his official capacity at the expense of Government no license is required, but only executive permission which may be given so far as the telegraph department is concerned by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs.

(2) When an officer carries on experiments as a private individual at his own expense he must obtain a license. If the approval of the military authorities is required to what he proposes to do, he should obtain such approval before the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs is approached. The license will then be submitted by the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs for the sanction of the Government of India (3). (a). With reference to the above, attention is drawn to the necessity for applying for licenses to own and use wireless telegraphy apparatus or installations experimental or otherwise. Applications for such licenses will be submitted through the chief of the general staff and will contain particulars regarding the apparatus showing a system it is proposed to employ (b) the maximum range of signalling with applicant's own receiving apparatus; (c) power current and voltage; (d) source of power.

STRIKES AND THE STOCK MARKET.

ALLEGATION AGAINST LABOUR LEADER.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

A story is in circulation, both in Radical and other papers, that a prominent Labour Leader made £12,000 through bearing stock market on the basis of advance knowledge of labour crises.

SUFFRAGETTE INCENDIARISM.

(Reuter's Telegram.)

LONDON, Sept. 23.

Suffragettes, last night, set fire to a large house at Seaforth, which was being reconstructed for the accommodation of imbeciles. Great damage was done.

INCHALKARANJI STATE HOSPITAL.

(From a Correspondent.)

INCHALKARANJI, Sept. 23.

Colonel Wodehouse, Resident, Kolhapur, laid the corner-stone of the Inchalkaranji State Hospital to-day in the presence of a large gathering consisting of the chiefs of Ramdurg and Vishalgad and a few European gentlemen from Kolhapur and the principal officers of the Kolhapur Darbar and the Inchalkaranji State officials and gentlemen. The Chief of Inchalkaranji, who is now in England with his Rani, intends that the hospital should be a memorial of His Late Imperial Majesty King Edward. Before his departure for England the Chief had sanctioned the construction of the hospital at a cost of Rs. 12,000 and Colonel Wodehouse, at the request of the Chief, kindly agreed to come down to lay the corner stone of the building the work of which is now well on hand. Mr. Deshpande, the Administertor, in a short speech requested the Resident to lay the corner stone of the hospital.

The Resident and the invited guests made a move to the hospital building and the Resident, to whom a silver shovel with a suitable inscription was handed by the State Engineer, put some mortar with it and laid the corner stone on it. A "feu de joie" was fired by the state police when the corner stone was laid. The party then adjourned to the Darbar Hall where Colonel Wodehouse made a felicitious speech.

After partaking of refreshments Colonel Wodehouse and their guests drove back to the Hatkalangda station where they got into the train for Kolhapur.

DISOBEDIENT TINDALS FINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court, yesterday, Mr. Frank Oliviera, Third Presidency Magistrate, disposed of a case in which Mr. H. E. Johnson, Senior Dock Master had obtained summonses against Ramji Genu, Naru Ramji and nine other tindals for disobeying his orders.

The complainant said that some time last month he gave orders to the accused to move their prows to a safe place until the s. s. Massilia had been berthed in the Victoria Dock, but they ignored his orders for two hours. The accused had by their attitude exposed their prows to teh danger of being sunk by the ship's propeller if it had been used but it was found impossible to use it and consequently the steamer might have done considerable damage to herself by coming into contact with them astern or the quay head for want of room to manœuvre.

The accused, who were defended by Mr. Moosa, Bar-at-law, pleaded guilty. The first accused was fined Rs 15 and the rest Rs. 10.

A BARRISTER CONVICTED.

ACCUSED OF CHEATING.

RELEASED ON BAIL.

(From our Correspondent.)

CALCUTTA, Sept. 23.

At the High Court to-day, before Justices Imam and Chapman, Mr. J. N. Roy moved for bail on behalf of Mr. Khelafat Hossein who was convicted yesterday by the Sessions Judge of Gaya, of cheating and sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment and fined Rs. 1,500. The petitioner who is a member of the English bar and a resident of Bhagalpore was charged under Section 420, of the Indian Penal Code with having cheated three persons.

The case for the prosecution was that the petitioner caused an advertisement to be issued stating that he wanted the services of some persons and that the applicants to the posts were required to give security. In pursuance of that advertisement three persons applied and it was alleged that he induced each of them to deliver to him Rs. 500 which formed the subject matter of the charges.

ASSESSORS FIND "NOT GUILTY."

SESSIONS JUDGE DIFFERS.

The case was originally instituted at Bhagalpore, but by an order of the High Court it was transferred to Gaya. The Sessions Judge disagreeing with both the assessors who found the petitioner "not guilty" convicted the accused of all the three charges under Section 420, of the Indian Penal Code and sentenced him, on each charge, to two years' rigorous imprisonment with a fine of Rs. 500, the sentence of imprisonment to run concurrently. In default of the payment of the total fine of Rs. 1,500, the accused was ordered to undergo additional imprisonment for one year. The fine, if paid, was directed to be divided amongst the three complainants by way of compensation under Section 545, of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr. Justice Imam:—Is this the same case which came on before us for transfer?

Mr. Roy:—Yes.—The judgment was delivered only yesterday at about 12 noon. I have just got the papers and I have had no time to get the grounds ready. My present application is for bail.

Mr. Justice Imam:—In this matter, I have said from the beginning that I would be no party, I mean actively to any order. I am willing to subscribe to any opinion entertained by my learned brother.

Mr. Roy:—Then I will invite Mr. Justice Chapman's notice to these facts. Both the assessors found the petitioner not guilty. The opinion of one of the assessors had been taken down in a fashion which does not represent what he wanted to convey. The other assessor thought that in fact the case was an entirely got-up one. Both of them are educated men. So far as the judgment is concerned it is nothing more than a mere reproduction of the commitment order. The evidence is very voluminous and the judgment itself is a very long one.

Mr. Justice Chapman after going through the judgment decided that the appellant be admitted to bail to the satisfaction of the District Magistrate pending the disposal of the appeal.

SUSPICIOUS ADVICE.

RS. 1,500 LOST IN A BANK.

Chaganlal Khushalji, employed as a general servant by one Succaram Munchharam, Commission Agent and Shroff having his 'pedi' at Sutar Chawl, Bombay, reports that on Monday he lost ten currency-notes of the value of Rs. 1,000 each whilst transacting some business in the Specie Bank of India. He says he was given Rs. 35,000 in currency-notes to buy silver bars and was told that Rs. 15,000 would be sent with another servant. Whilst he was waiting for the Rs. 15,000, a Hindu went up to him and advised him to purchase ten bars, saying he (the complainant) was undertaking a grave responsibility in waiting with such a big sum on him. Acting on this advice the complainant went to the cashier, purchased ten bars and taking out the bundle of notes from his coat pocket he counted out notes for Rs. 25,000 and passed them on to the cashier. Some time after his fellow servant asked him if he had the balance of Rs. 10,000 safe with him, when he looked for it and found it missing. The complainant does not remember whether he had placed those notes on the counter or in his pocket. The Hindu who gave them the advice was not seen again on the premises.

DAMODARDAS TAPIDAS DISPENSARY.

During the month of August the number of Hindu patients treated at the Seth Damodardas Tapidas Charitable Dispensary, Cowasji Patel Tank Road, was 2,380. Among them the number of new admissions was 372.

A WHIRLIGIG ACCIDENT.

Miss Angelia Newes, was brought to the J. J. Hospital, Bombay, yesterday from Bandra with a fractured collar bone and base of the skull. It appears she was thrown out of a whirligig at the Bandra Fair on Sunday.

HIGH COURT.

APPELLATE SIDE.

HINDU WIDOW'S RIGHT.

WILL WITH REVERSIONER'S COMPLAINT.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

NARSI KALU v. HARI JAIRAM.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. M. N. Choksi, Additional First Class Subordinate Judge of Dhulia, who rejected it, each party bearing its own costs.

The plaintiff-appellant sued to have his ownership declared over the property mentioned in the plaint, and to recover its possession with mesne profits. He alleged that the defendant and one Limji Jairam were two divided brothers and after the death of the latter, his widow Dhani came into possession of her husband's estate. Dhani had a daughter who was married to the minor plaintiff and the said daughter died about a year ago. Dhani died on 24th April, 1911. Before her death, Dhani had made a will on 18th April, 1911, in favour of the plaintiff with the consent of her brother-in-law the present defendant. The plaintiff had become the owner of Dhani's estate since the date of her death and the said estate came into his possession. The defendant having full knowledge of his right, title and interest in the estate of Dhani relinquished the same and gave consent to Dhani to make a will and so he had no interest in the said property.

RIGHT AS A REVERSIONER.

The defendant said that Dhani was in possession of the property in suit as a Hindu widow and she had no right to make any will disposing of the property after her death. He did not admit that Dhani made the will with his consent. Even if it was taken for granted that he consented to Dhani making a will, his right as a reversioner was not lost, and the plaintiff got no ownership. He admitted the relationship between Dhani and the plaintiff as alleged by the plaintiff.

The Lower Court raised the issues, whether the will was made by Dhani with the full consent of the defendant; and if so was the defendant's right to the estate as reversioner lost thereby? It decided that the defendant gave his full consent to the will and he had attested the same. But with regard to the defendant's right to the estate as a reversioner it decided in the negative. The Subordinate Judge in his judgment said: "It is clear from the authorities that Dhani had no right to make the will about the property inherited by her from her husband. This is clear from I. L. R., 17 Bom., p. 690, and I. L. R., 28 Bom., p. 453. Both these decisions clearly hold that a Hindoo widow has no right to make a will about her husband's estate, which devolves on the husband's heirs on the death of the widow.

CONSENT CANNOT CHANGE LAWS.

If this is the law no amount of consent given by the defendant can change the law and can make the will a valid will. The analogy drawn from an alienation made by a Hindu widow with the consent of the reversioner cannot hold good in this case, because a Hindoo widow is authorized to make an alienation for certain purposes; but under no circumstances has she any authority to will away her husbands' property. Again the decision in I. L. R., 34 Bom. p. 165, is a clear authority that an alienation for a valuable consideration with the consent of the reversioner may be upheld, but no gift or any voluntary alienation can be upheld on such grounds. I, therefore, hold that the defendants' full consent does not make the will a valid one, and so the defendant's reversionary right is not lost. It was contended for the plaintiff that the defendant is estopped from disputing the plaintiff's claim. I carefully read the decision at 19, I. A., p. 233, but I find that the case does not support the plaintiff at all. In my opinion all the necessary elements, which are required to constitute an estoppel, are wanting in this case. I therefore reject the plaintiff's suit."

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the counsel reversed the decree of the lower Court.

Mr. Nadkarni with Mr. P. B. Singne appeared for the appellant.

Mr. Rangnekar with Mr. P. B. Bhide appeared for the respondent.

RIGHT OF PRE-EMPTION.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman and Mr. Justice Macleod.)

BHATT DAHYABHAI MOTIRAM AND ANOTHER v. PANDYA CHUNILAL KISHORIDAS AND OTHERS.

The plaintiffs in the original suit, filed in the Joint Second Class Subordinate Judge at Borsad, sued to obtain a decree of pre-emption in respect of an "ordi" (room) in the town of Borsad against defendants 1 and 2, the vendors, and defendant 3, the vendee; under a registered deed of sale, dated 1st July, 1908. The "ordi" consists of an apartment in a house of four apartments. The house was the property of Kishondas the husband of Bai Kasan (defendant 4 in the suit), the "ordi" having been given to her for separate residence and, therefore, being in her possession. Kishordas had made a will devising all his property to his three sisters, Jijiba, Shivba and Dhanba, who, after their brother's death were in possession of the house, their heirs coming into possession after their deaths.

On 28th February 1908, the house was purchased by Kishordas Asharam, father of plaintiff, and husband of plaintiff 3 (Bai Suraj) from the heirs of two of the said three sisters, viz., Shivba and Dhanba. Thus, the house has been in the possession of plaintiffs' joint family as owners. The share of Suraj (plaintiff 3) as daughter of Bai Dhanba was already in her husband Kishordas possession. Kirshordas wanted to purchase the "ordi" from defendant 1, with a view to rebuild the house, but she declined to sell it.

RIGHT OF FIRST PURCHASE.

In July 1907, the "ordi" was sold by defendants 1 and 2 to defendant 3. Thereupon Kishondas declared his right of first purchase by pre-emption. He performed all the formalities required by law in order to enable him to exercise his right to pre—empt. Pending the suit, Kishordas died, and plaintiffs 1 and 2 applied to be brought on the record as plaintiffs in his stead. But the application was dismissed, and the order of dismissal confirmed in appeal. Thereupon plaintiffs instituted the present suit, alleging that they formed a joint family with Kishordas who had performed the formalities as the manager of the family; that the house was joint family property which had devolved upon them by survivorship and, in consequence, they had a pre-emptive right which entitled them to sue.

SUIT UNMAINTAINABLE.

Defendants 1 to 3 deny the claim in general terms and plaintiffs' right to sue in face of the dismissal of their application to be placed on the record. They alleged that, even if the plaintiffs had any right to sue, they ought to have joined as plaintiff in Kishordas's suit. Further, they alleged that defendant, had offered to sell the "ordi" to Kishordas first, but he had refused the offer. Defendant 1 was in need of money, but the plaintiffs had offered only Rs. 225. They contended that the suit was unmaintainable under the law of pre-emption, because, *inter alia*, the parties were Hindus and there was no custom in that part of Gujrat to apply the law of pre-emption to Hindus; and the defendant, who owned a house close to the "ordi," had a right of passage by the "ordi" and was thus himself a pre-emptor of the "ordi." Further, in the application before-mentioned an issue was raised and decided that the applicants' right to sue did not survive. The present suit, therefore, was *res judicata*.

The Sub-Judge dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with all costs.

On appeal, the learned Appellate Judge reversed the order of the Lower Court and decreed the plaintiffs' claim with costs throughout.

The defendants appealed. The Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh appeared for the appellants:

Mr. Weldon, instructed by Mr. Mulgaonkar appeared for the respondents.

Their Lordships, after hearing counsel, reversed the Appellate Judge's decree and dismissed the plaintiffs' suit with all costs.

MOSLEM'S COSMOPOLITAN CHARITY.

REMOVED TRUSTEES REINSTATED

(Before Justices Beaman and Macleod).

ABRAM ISE MAHOMED AND ANOTHER *v.* HASAN MUSE ASMAL AND ANOTHER.

This was an appeal against the decision of the District Judge of Broach, who decided that the charity in question was mismanaged and ordered to remove the appellants from its management as its trustees.

One Bapuji Mmiji, a Suni Borah of the village of Sitpun in the Broach District died in 1889. He left a will in which it was directed that after paying maintenance charges of his widow and his son's widow the rest of the property should be spent by the trustees for charitable purposes. He had directed that the charity should not be confined to his own casteme alone, but it should be a cosmopolitan charity, giving benefit to Brahmins bairagis, fakirs and such liko. The appellant-defendants were appointed trustees.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders reversed the order of the Lower Court.

Mr. Justice Macleod, in delivering the judgment of the Court, said, that the suit was filed by the plaintiffs, with the permission of the Collector, as leading members of the Borah community of the village of Sitpun in the Broach District, against the defendants who were the trustees of the will of Bapuji Amiji, a Suni Borah, who died on July 31, 1889. The testator, after giving directions to the trustees to pay from the income of certain specified properties his and his son's widow's maintenance charges, provided by his will that the rest of the property should be spent by the trustees just as they liked for religious and charitable purposes, such as building wells, constructing tanks, repairs to places of worship, distributing flour, pulse, kitchri, and clothing to travellers, fakirs, bairagis or Brahmins, and in other charitable objects as they might choose. The plaintiffs asserted that the defendants had not acted in accordance with the trust created by the deceased, and had misappropriated property of considerable value belonging to the estate; therefore they should be removed from their office. The Lower Court had held that it was not proved that the defendants had misappropriated any money; but there were mistakes in the accounts. The only charges stated to have been proved against them was of not maintaining the trust in a satisfactory manner; they had failed to act jointly in concord; money was spent by each without consulting the other; the account books were unsatisfactory; the entries were not dated; there were no vouchers; indiscriminate expenditure was indulged in; there was no publication of the accounts; and altogether the trust property was not managed in a manner calculated to inspire confidence. But it was also proved that the defendants were men of good position in the village; they were managing trustees since 1899.

RESULT OF VILLAGE FACTIONS.

It was probable that in the village the inhabitants were aware of the terms of the will, and of the manner in which the defendants carried out the trust. This suit, filed ten years after the death of the testator, was therefore probably owing to factions in the village. The trust property was not a large one; the trustees could not be expected to keep accounts of receipts and expenditure in an elaborate fashion. The plaintiffs had not proved any misappropriations against the defendants. The will allowed very large powers, and evidently the testator reposed considerable trust in the persons he had appointed to carry out his trust. The only charge against them was of not keeping the accounts in a certain regular form, as might be found amongst persons carrying on commercial business in large cities. In removing the defendants from the position of trustees they occupied under the will, the Judge had gone too far; it would be sufficient if the defendants were now to file accounts of the trust property every year in the Court. The order of the District Judge removing the trustees was reversed; the Nazir of the District Court to hand back the property; to the defendant trustees. The plaintiffs pay the costs of the defendants of both the Courts. So far as the costs could not be recoverable from them, they should come out of the trust property.

Mr. Daji Abbaji Khare appeared on behalf of the appellant-defendants.

SUIT FOR REDEMPTION.

Before Justices Beaman and MacLeod.

RAJESAHEB AND OTHERS *v.* ANNASAHEB AND OTHERS.

This was on appeal against the judgment of Mr. F. K. Boyd, District Judge of Bijapur who dismissed it with costs.

The plaintiffs sued to redeem and recover from the defendants possession of the plaint shop, and Rs. 90 as mesne profits for three years before the suit. They alleged that the shop in suit belonged to one Khadir, the father of plaintiff No. 1, and the grandfather of plaintiff No. 2, and one Madar, the father of plaintiff Nos. 3 and 5. By a deed dated the 20th of August, 1853, they mortgaged it with possession to the defendant's father Shamsodin for Rs. 50, on condition that he should receive the rent in lieu of the principal at one rupee per year. Since then the shop was in the possession of the defendants and their father. Though the mortgage debt was satisfied in 1903, the defendants refused to deliver the shop in the plaintiffs' possession free from the mortgage and hence the suit.

AN ANCESTRAL PROPERTY.

The defendants denied the claim, contending among many other things, that the shop in suit belonged to them as their ancestral property; and that it never belonged to the plaintiffs' ancestors Khadir and Madar, and was not mortgaged by them to the defendants' father. The defendants' father spent Rs. 75 about 40 years ago and the defendants spent Rs. 200 about 14 years ago in rebuilding and improving the shop.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of counsel reversed the decree of the Lower Court. Mr. Justice Beaman delivering the judgment of the Court, said that the plaintiffs were entitled to redeem and recover possession of the plaint property on payment of Rs. 52, which having regard to the fact that the mortgagees had already remained in possession for over 10 years in excess of the original period prescribed, the balance of that due by the plaintiffs to the defendants should be paid. If the plaintiffs failed to pay Rs. 52 within 6 months from this date, the plaintiffs would be for ever foreclosed. The plaintiffs were entitled to the costs of the suit.

Mr. Kelkar appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. Weldon with Mr. Molgankar, appeared for the respondent.

DISPUTE OVER A MATH.

DECLARED TRUST PROPERTY.

(Before Justices Heaton and Shah.)

DADAJI GOPAL BIVALKAR *v.* VISHNU ASHARAM SWAMI AND OTHERS.

This was an appeal against the decision of Mr. C. E. Palmer, District Judge of Nasik, who passed a decree for the plaintiff-respondents, and dismissed the suit with costs.

The plaintiffs in this case sued for a declaration that the plaint house was a *Math* and was intended for *Brahmacharis, Vanaprasthas*, etc., or for observing *Brahmakarma* (religious duties) such as Snan-Sandhya (adoration), and that no one had a private title to it; for removal of the defendant from the trust as he frequently used the building as his private house; for appointment by the Court of new and fit trustees; and for a declaration that no *Grihastha* may use the house as his private house.

NOT FOR SANYASIS.

The defendant denied that the house was held in trust by him for the use of *Brahmacharis* and *Vanaprasthas*. He said that the house was in Ranade's possession since 50 years, and it descended to his son Pursnottam who lived in it with his family for a long time. The *Math* in question is known as *Laxmi Narayan's Math*. It consists of two rooms one on the ground-floor and one on the upper storey. In the ground-floor room is the tomb of the Sanyasi Raoji Shastri Modak and resting on this is a marble group of Laxmi and Narayan on the Garuda. The upper floor room is empty and is used as a sitting room. The site on which the *Math* is built belonged to one Bapu Anant Bhanose who allowed certain persons among whom was Ranade to put the Sanyasi's tomb in it and build the Math over it making the conditions that the site should continue his property and that his idols Laxmi-Narayan should be placed on the tomb and the offerings to them be taken by him and his heirs.

DISTRICT JUDGE'S DECISION.

The District Judge decided that the *Math* was a trust property. He said:—"On the evidence recorded there can be no doubt that this Math was never regarded either by its occupants or the general public as private property. The Municipality levies no tax on it as it would do it it were private property. Its use seems to be reserved by custom for Brahmacharis, etc., though there is no written trust prescribing how the *Math* shall be used. The general effect of the evidence on both sides is that the *Math* is only used by Brahmacharis, Sanyasis, students and similar persons. I declare that no one is to be allowed to stay in the Math except *Tapasis, Brahmacharis, Vanprasthas* and *Sanyasis* and the Math is to be used only for the purpose of studying the *Vedas* or *Shastras* by teachers and their pupils who should not however be allowed to lodge in the *Math*. Possession of the Math should be taken from the defendant and delivered to two trustees appointed by the Court."

APPEAL DISMISSED.

Their Lordships after hearing the arguments of the pleaders, dismissed the appeal with costs. Mr. Justice Shah in delivering the judgment of the Court said that the evidence in the case was discussed before them, and they had come to the conclusion that the judgment of the Lower Court was correct. There was no satisfactory evidence to show that the managers used the property for any other purpose than the trust purpose. It was urged that the house was used for residential purposes by Purshottam. But there was nothing to show that the property was converted from the trust property to that of property for private ownership. All along the use was of such a character that it was used for trust. The original owner dedicated the property for charitable purposes, and it was held so up to now. The property was of a charitable character. As regards the second point, he was not prepared to say that the Lower Court was wrong in removing him. On both those grounds the appeal failed and he dismissed it with costs.

Mr. D. A. Khare appeared on behalf of the appellant.

Mr. P. B. Shingne appeared for the respondents.

ORIGINAL SIDE.

UNDEFENDED NEW LONG CAUSE.

SUIT FOR GOODS SOLD.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

MESSRS. FOOLCHAND MATRUMAL, A FIRM *vs.* SHIVNARAYEN SOHANLAL AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Moos appeared for the plaintiff.

This was a suit to recover the balance of Rs. 6,267-1-6 due at the foot of account with interest at 6 per cent per annum from 10th November 1912 up to judgment.

The plaintiff acted as Shroffs and Commission agents for the defendants from the year 1964 Maru (i.e. 1907-1908 A. D.) and as such sold diverse goods consigned to the plaintiffs by the defendants who carried on business at Hissar. They also paid and received monies on account of the defendants. Accounts were made up from time to time. But defendants' hoondies for Rs. 5,000 in favour of the plaintiffs, which had already been given credit for to the defendants in the said accounts, were dishonoured by non-payment. Thereafter further transactions took place and on 10th November 1912, fresh accounts were made up, when Rs. 6,267-1-6 were found due to the plaintiffs after giving credit for Rs. 300 to the defendants. The defendants practically admitted the said account by their post-card written to the plaintiffs in which they said they would pay by joining hand.

Beaman, J.: That's a very cheap way of doing things!

Decree for the amount as claimed was made..

Solicitors for the plaintiff:—Malvi, Hiralal, Mody and Ranchhoddas.

SHORT CAUSES.

SUIT AGAINST DECCAN AGRICULTURIST.

(Before Mr. Justice Beaman.)

H. M. DADINA v. MUNSHI MOIZUDDIN.

Mr. R. D. N. Wadia appeared for the plaintiff:

Mr. Bhandarkar appeared for the defendant and asked for a week's adjournment to enable him to put in his written statement. He said that he had several good defences, viz., (1) that the defendant was a Deccan agriculturist and could not, therefore, be sued in Bombay: (2) that the renewed promissory note on which he was sued was signed at Ahmedabad and, therefore the Bombay High Court had no jurisdiction; (3) that there was no consideration for the note.

Mr. Wadia said that the original promissory note was signed in Bombay in 1909. The defence of the defendant that he was a Deccan agriculturist was a bogus defence. The defendant was served with the summons on the 2nd September and yet he wrote only yesterday asking for a postponement. The defendant and his sons were acting jointly as mill-agents.

Mr. Bhandarkar replied that his client was an agriculturist at the time of the filing of the suit and was present at the Agricultural Conference!

Per Curiam:—The defence of being an agriculturist is available to the defendant, if he was an agriculturist not only at the time when the liability was incurred, but even when the suit was filed.

Mr. Wadia asked for the costs of the day, if the suit was postponed.

Mr. Bhandarkar opposed, saying that if it was found that he was an agriculturist, the suit against him would be dismissed without his having to pay costs. He was prepared to go on with his defence of being an agriculturist.

The suit was adjourned for a week, and ordered to be heard as a short cause. Costs were made costs in the cause.

Solicitors for the plaintiff: Bhaishankar, Kanga and Girdharlal.

Solicitor for the defendant: D. J. Mantri.

CO-OWNERS AT LAW.

(Before Mr. Justice Macleod.)

RAMDAS MULJI v. SIR D. M. PETIT AND ANR.

The defendants have a three-fourth share in a certain property at Pydhownie in which one Manekbai, the grand-mother of the plaintiff had a one-fourth share. Manekbai's interest in the one-fourth was a Hindu widow's limited interest. The defendants have always been in management of the property and have been collecting the rents and paying one-fourth of the rents to Manekbai, who died in March 1911, and thereupon the plaintiff became entitled to the one-fourth share in the property and the defendants paid one-fourth share of the rents to the plaintiff till November, 1912. Since that date they had ceased paying the one-fourth of the rents to the plaintiff and the plaintiff prayed that the defendants be ordered to pay to him a one-fourth of the rents collected since 27th November, 1912.

The defendants said that they did not claim the one-fourth for themselves, but one Jamnadas Mathuradas had filed a suit against the plaintiff claiming the one-fourth and had given them notice not to pay the one-fourth to the plaintiff. They brought the monies, being the one-fourth of the rents collected since November, 1912, into Court.

Mr. Jardine appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Desai represented the defendants. His Lordship passed a decree for the plaintiff and ordered the money brought into Court to be paid to the plaintiff forthwith. By consent there was no order as to costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiff: Nanu Hormusji and Co.

Attorneys for the defendants: Pestonji, Rustim, Kolah and Co.

PRICE OF GOLD CIGARETTE CASE.

C. VORPAID AND CO. v. KRISHNARAO GAIKWAD.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff company to recover from the defendants a sum of Rs. 6,961 being the price of watches, chains, cigarettes and other articles, purchased by the defendant from the plaintiff company during February to July of this year. Among the articles was a gold cigarette case studded with diamonds and with an enamelled portrait of the defendant which was valued at Rs. 2,475.

Mr. Mulla appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Talyarkhan appeared for the defendant to apply for an adjournment on the ground that the defendant's constituted attorney was unable to come to Bombay and defend the suit. He said that the prices charged were excessive and the gold cigarette case was not ordered by the defendant and had not yet been taken delivery of.

His Lordship refused the adjournment and passed a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 6,961 with costs.

Attorneys for the plaintiffs: Mulla and Mulla.

Attorneys for the defendant: Sabnis and Goregaokar.

DISPUTE OVER A HOUSE.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Bachelor.)

PURSHOTAM BHOLASHANKAR *vs.* HARILAL KUBER.

This was a second appeal preferred from the Judgment and decree of Mr. Ratanji Muncherji, Small Cause Court Judge of Ahmedabad with appellate powers.

The original suit was heard before Mr. Kadri, additional subordinate Judge of Ahmedabad. Briefly, the facts are that the plaintiff sued to recover possession of the front upper story of a house situate at Ahmedabad from the defendant. The plaintiff's contention was that the house was purchased in the name of his grandfather, with the money provided by his father. His (plaintiff's) father and grandfather were living at Secunderabad and before his death his grandfather was alleged to have made a will giving away the house to his daughter, the plaintiff's aunt Mahalaxmi. Mahalaxmi mortagaged a portion of the house to the defendent Harilal Kuber in 1895, and the defendant refuses to vacate on the ground that he derived his title from Mahalaxmi who acquired the house in 1892. The plaintiff says that Mahalaxmi could not acquire under the will as his grandfather could not dispose of the joint family property by will, that the possession of Mahalaxmi was on behalf of the plaintiff and his father, that there was no adverse possession by Mahalaxmi; that they had never been dispossesed by Mahalaxmi. The plaintiff therefore prayed that the possession of the house may be given to him.

DEFENDANT'S CONTENTION.

The lefendant's contention was that the allegations about the house being purchased by joint funds were false; that the claim was barred by limitation because Mahalaxmi, under whom he claimed, was in possession of the house since 1892 or 1893 i.e. more than 12 years before the suit was filed; that the plaintiff was not the heir of Koteswar i. e. plaintiff's grandfather. Mahalaxmi died in 1907. This suit was filed in 1909.

The original court of the Subordinate Judge dismissed the plaintiff's suit on the principle among other grounds that the suit was barred by article 144 of the Limitation Act, because there was sufficient evidence in proof of the adverse possession of Mahalaxmi under whom the defendant acquired his right.

The lower appellate court to which an appeal was preferred from this decision, confirmed the decree of the lower court and dismissed the appeal. Second appeal was preferred to the High Court from this judgment and the decree of the lower appeal court

After hearing the arguments of the pleader for the appellant, their Lordships dismissed the appeal and affirmed the lower court's decree, on the ground that it was a question of fact.

Mr. M. K. Mehta appeared for the appellant's heirs because the appellant was dead.

Mr. J. N. Mehta with Mr. G. N. Thakore appeared for the respondent.

LEAVE TO APPEAL TO PRIVY COUNCIL GRANTED.

(Before the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Batchelor.)

BURJORJI RUTTONJI BOMANJI *vs.* BHAGVANDAS PARASHRAM.

This was a petition for leave to appeal to the Privy Council on behalf of Bhagvandas Parashram. The facts are that this suit was originally brought by the plaintiffs, Bhagvandas Parashram, a firm of Marwari merchants, who acted *inter alia* as *pakka adatias* to recover from the defendant Rs. 90,763 and odd and interest on the amount due by the defendants to the plaintiffs as his *pakka adatias* in respect of certain contracts in cotton and linseed. The defence was that the transactions were wagering transactions and therefore the sum claimed could not be recovered. It is well known that the defendant Burjorji had won a large amount of money in the "Derby" sweepstake.

Beaman J. who had heard the original suit passed a decree for the plaintiff on the ground that the transactions were not wagering transactions at all.

In appeal from this judgment and decree, their Lordships the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Chandavarkar reversed the lower court's decree and allowed the defendant Bomanji's appeal on the ground that the common understanding between the parties was that they should deal in differences.

Mr. M. R. Jardine appeared for Bhagvandas Parashram and applied for leave to appeal to the Privy Council from the Appeal Court decision. Sometime ago a rule was granted; as no one appeared to oppose on behalf of Burjorji Bomanji and as the sum involved was nearly Rs. 90,763, their Lordships granted a certificate for leave to appeal to the Privy Council and made the rule absolute.

Solicitors for petitioners:—Tyabji, Dahyabhai and Co.

COOLY DISAPPEARS WITH JEWELLERY.

A jeweller named Rahilatdas Basantilal reports that on the 15th instant he went out hawking and engaged a cooly to carry a box containing jewellery worth Rs. 2,400. In the evening as they entered Khoja Street, the cooly mixed with the crowds in the street, and disappeared and has not been heard of since.

ST. JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION.

An examination in "First Aid" of the students of the Secondary Teachers' Training College will be held by Dr. Sorab K. Engineer, on Sunday the 28th instant at 2 p.m., on the premises of the Elphinstone High School. The examination shall be written, oral and practical.

SOCIETY OF OUR LADY OF PIETY.

The feast of the august Patroness of the above Society will be celebrated in the Cathedral of Our Lady of Glory, Mazagon, on Sunday the 28th instant at 9 a.m. (S.T.). His Grace the Archbishop of Damaun has consented to be present. After the religious service, the Annual General Meeting of the members, subscribers, and wellwishers will be held to receive the report and accounts for the year ending 31st August, 1913, in Antonio de Souza's School.

THOSE WHO CAM TO SCOFF REMAINED TO BLESS.

This is what happened in the High Court of Judicature at Bombay where Justice Coram Howard, I.C.S., in delivering judgment against an imitator of SQUIBB'S AGUE SPECIFIC remarked: "In fact the sales and reputation of Squibb's Ague Specific are hardly denied even by the defendant's witnesses." Remember Squibb's is an undeniable cure for Malaria and other fevers. Of all Chemists.—MADON SONS and Co., Crawford Market, Bombay. 'Phone No. 706.

WINDOWS HAVE PANES

but they are never afflicted, though the slightest pain in any part of your body will afflict you and render you quite helpless if you have not at hand a tube of LAOCOON PAIN-RUB, an ideal embrocation invaluable in rheumatism, neuralgia, headache, cold in the chest, weak and painful joints, tired and aching limbs, etc. Insist on having PAIN-RUB to ensure satisfaction. Of all Stores and Chemists.

TIRED

WORN OUT, RUN DOWN

That's what many of us often find ourselves and are so often unable to find the cause. We grow fagged out over the ordinary day's work, listless and lifeless without any reason, devoid of energy or ambition. The appetite grows poor, nights are passed sleeplessly, we have no desire for work or even pleasure. Then come troubles of the nerves, the head, the stomach, the liver, bowels, blood, in fact the system is undermined. This wrecking of the system is appalling—but we are all liable to it any time just the same. Blood and nerve diseases are silent and insidious, they come without warning and do deadly work almost unnoticed. At the very first sign of the smallest symptom of such troubles, use that KING OF ALL REMEDIES.

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In Neurasthenia and the impotence of old age, this remedy gives especially marked results. Energy is in all cases quickly restored.

These Pearls build up the delicate tissues, and bring back to manhood all broken down and weary constitutions. They renew vitality, replace weakness with strength, keen wits for dulled brains, and transform the dejected and despondeing into healthy and cheerful men and women.

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CO-OPERATIVE CONFERENCE.

HOUSING PROBLEM.

FACILITIES FOR SUBURBAN TRAFFIC.

The following papers were also read before the Co-operative Credit Conference held at Poona last week:—

Mr. S. S. Talmaki, speaking of the housing problem on co-operative methods, said:—

Of the various economic problems with which we are confronted in modern times, that of housing the poor and people of moderate means has assumed a serious aspect in all the larger towns and cities. Though food, clothing and shelter are the prime necessaries of life, the cost of mere shelter becomes so very onerous, that the others have to suffer. Education, fresh air and amusement which are the necessaries of civilization have in many cases become virtually unattainable. Thus the housing problem has been growing every day more and more pressing, yet no serious attempt has been made in this country to grapple it, though it has been receiving an increasing measure of attention in several countries in Europe and America.

PRINCIPLE OF MUTUALITY.

Among the methods employed for providing better housing in those countries, the system of co-operation stands pre-eminent, both for its educative value in including the principles of self-help, and as a potent factor in the development of thrift and providence. In fact there is perhaps scarcely any branch of social work to which the principle of mutuality has not been successfully applied in those countries. The amended Act governing co-operative societies in this country, No. II of 1912, has no doubt opened up wider avenues for beneficial co-operative activties, yet it is perhaps the lack of initiative that has hitherto kept up back in taking advantage of its ampler provisions. Credit has been the only branch of co-operation which has us till now received our exclusive attention and a wider recognition of the possibilities of other branches will not fail to bring about a healthy growth of co-operative work in all desirable directions.

Speaking of improved travelling facilities, from suburban areas, Mr. Talmaki, said:—

In India such facilities are yet to make their appearance. Even a city like Bombay is far backward in this respect—witness the frequent and persistent complaints (a few only of which make their appearance in our local papers), made by the public regarding the present condition of our passenger traffic. No housing reform worth the name, on any appreciable scale, co-operative or otherwise, would be possible unless the congestion in the interior of a town or city is lessened by including people to live in the outskirts by cheap, quick and convenient transport facilities.

TRANSPORT FACILITIES.

In concluding his remarks on the housing problem, Mr. Talmaki summed up as follows:—

Our requirements in this country, from the point of view of co-operative housing, and for the matter of that of any good housing, we want firstly certain legislative facilities, chiefly a Town Planning Act, on an English or German model; secondly, facilities for cheap capital through the agency of Government or municipal bodies; in Bombay the City Improvement Trust might also be authorised to advance loans to housing societies on easy terms; thirdly, *cheap, quick,* and *convenient* transport facilities; fourthly, other facilities and encouragement to housing societies by giving available lands in the possession of State, Municipality or Trust on cheap terms, by placing free expert advice at their disposal as is done in Germany and by relaxing the rigour of building bye-laws in their favour wherever they might cause unnecessary hardship, as is done in Germany, and now in England also under the Town Planning Act of 1909.

WANTED WORKERS.

Above all India's greater need is workers—workers in all branches of social service. Not that our country is lacking in workers at all, or lacking them in number; but men who feel interest in genuine social work are few and far between. The housing of the poor is a great social problem, sufficient to occupy the sole attention of any number of workers. And all the legislative and other facilities can at best be only half way measures, unless the people to be benefited thereby are made to rise to a sense of their responsibilities. Here is field for ample pioneering work for our workers, through individual agency or through associations of workers. Whatever value individual work may have in certain respects, the value of associated action cannot be ignored. Where individual work has the result of frittering away energy, associated action is the only effectual remedy. It is the characteristic of an Englishman that no sooner is he convinced of the merit of any principle than he will set about to form an association of sympathetic persons to propagate the virtue of that principle, and to bring about a movement to put it into action. Soon after the gravity of the housing problem began to be realised in England, an association of workers came into existence to do the propagandic work, under the name of the Metropolitan Association for Improving the Dwellings of the Industrial Classes (1841). This was followed at subsequent periods by other associations of like nature, such as the Mansion House Council on the Dwellings of the Poor, Working Men's National Housing Council, Co-partnership Tenants' Housing Council, Rural Co-partnership Land and Housing Council, and many more similar bodies.

ABSENCE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.

And this is only a part of the story; for no principle worth the name in any department of life has attracted the attention it deserved, but that it has brought about an association to propagate its merit and win votaries to its cause. On the other hand the conditions in our country have not always shown a tendency towards associative action. Though for instnce co-operative credit is acknowledge on all hands to be the great requisite for the regeneration of Indian Agricultire and this for over a decade, yet there does not exist a single association in any part of the country to take up the work of propaganda for disseminating its principles. Hence it is that though there is apparently plenty of co-operation all over India, as is witnessed by the number of our societies being larger than in any European country, yet it would be very difficult to speak of the existence of a co-operative movement in our country. It therefore behoves the leaders of our land to realise the possibilities of co-operation, to take a keener interest in the propagation of its principles and to bring all its branches within easier reach of the poor, than has hitherto been the case.

THE SECRETARY AND HIS REMUNERATION.

NEED FOR AN EFFICIENT MAN.

Mr V. M. Hirlekar in his paper on this subject after referring to the false economy of having an ill-paid man to do the important business of account-keeping and preparing the annual returns and the balance sheet says:—

Immediately after the first General meeting of a new society is had, so many accounts have to be opened that it is impossible to expect a man without proper training to do the thing satisfactorily. A cash book is the first necessity. A shareholders register, a loan register, an interest account and what not, simply puzzle an ignorant man. I was present in Hubli when the Weavers' Union there was established. I had suggested to them to adopt the forms approved by the Weavers' Society of Dharwar. To facilitate the preparation of the annual balance sheet at the end of the year I had after two years' experience prescribed to the society a form of writing up the cash book. That form gives at a moment's glance an idea as to working of the society. The figures on almost all the heads are quite ready and have not to be worked up. To any casual inquirer it readily gives an idea to the progress the society is making. The comparison between several periods is thus made very easy. But the form as it is, requires some intelligence to be properly used. The founders of the Hubli society had fixed upon an old, superannuated schoolmaster whose brains had practically ceased to take in anything new. He may have been a good hand at keeping accounts in the old fashion but he failed to grasp the propriety of the several columns in the prescribed form and as a result he committed serious blunders in filling in the form I had prescribed. This mess in the accounts continued for a year and the auditor who had practically to rewrite the accounts before he could prepare a correct balance sheet simply deserved to be pitied. I then suggested to the members the necessity of employing a well-paid competent hand to do the business. It is only recently that they have employed a competent man to do the supervising business. The gentleman is a resident of Dharwar and having to do a similar duty in the Dharwar society he can only spend three days in Hubli. They can get a competent man in Hubli itself but their reluctance to pay him adequate remuneration prevents them from getting one.

I also know the case of a big society which was for about four years from its starting in a moribund condition simply because the business of the secretary was entrusted to a school board clerk on the splendid salary of rupees four per mensem. This custom of employing the services of a man who cannot devote most of his time to the society's work I am strongly against. The man thus placed brings neither zeal nor energy to the society's work.

DUTIES OF A RURAL SOCIETY.

An urban society cannot afford to undertake any other business besides lending money. It may, but that is possible only after the whole body of members learn to take a keen interest in the management of its affairs. But a rural society to be worth the name has many things lying within the proper limits of its duties. It has to undertake the joint purchase of good seeds, manure, and implements, and besides this it has to do the really important business of the co-operative sale of the produce of the members of the society. From the little experience that I have had as to the way in which a petty cotton dalal deals with an ignorant agriculturist, I am convinced that the sooner the agriculturist is relieved from the hands of the dalal the better. The agriculturist is deceived in various ways. The weight of the articles is the first item. At the time of weighing, some quantity is time of weighing, some quality is taken as a sample, some quantity as the portion of the deity and some as hindol mundol, and bardon. I doubt whether the agriculturist is invariably present when his article is weighed. In that case he has to depend upon what the so-called clever clerk in the dalal's shop notes down as the weight of his article. Thus in several ways the poor agriculturist is handicapped. To save this a society must sooner or later undertake co-operative sale of the produce of its members. But I ask you, gentleman whether a secretary who is paid three rupees per mensem, who is often a school master, a kulkarni and so on, can be expected to entertain the idea of making a beginning in this direction. If he writes the cash book he thinks that he has done what he is paid for; he often omits writing up the subsidiary books. The business of a rural society though small in volume is sufficiently detailed and various to engage the whole time and attention of a properly trained man.

Last though not the least in importance is a point which has engaged my attention for some time past. I think some preliminary training as to the way of conducting a society is absolutely necessary for a would-be secretary. That training would not require more than two months. Practical work in an old society is essential. If students come to me I am ready to give them an opportunity of practical work in the several societies that are now in existence in Dharwar. If a society is conducted by a secretary well paid and properly trained I am sure that that society is bound to prosper.

LIMITATION OF LOANS TO RURAL SOCIETIES.

Mr. K. G. Desai' of Surat, speaking of the present requirements of rural societies and the granting of loans according to requirements said:—If the improvident cultivator were to get as much money as he asked for he would certainly spend it recklessly and the debt would remain undischarged. No doubt the rules require the committee to look after the manner in which the money is spent, but once a man has obtained the money he can evade their scrutiny. I have herad of one instance where the majority of members looked upon the money obtained as a loan by the society as so much booty to be shared equally by all the members, and not for granting loans according to the requirements of each member. It is therefore necessary to ascertain the amount required by each member, (1) for annual expense of cultivation, (2) for occasional wants such as purchase of bullocks, sinking wells, etc., (3) and for liquidation of old debts. The requirements under the first sub-head can be ascertained by obtaining from the village records the total area of land cultivated by the members of the Rural Society, the acreage of dry crop, rice and irrigated land being shown separately. From this acreage the total estimated cost of cultivation can be found and the society can be allowed to have from ½ to one half such cost for the annual loan. The requirement under the second sub-head will vary from year to year and will have to be ascertained annually by the inspector of the District Union. The amount should be kept down as much as possible and only necessary improvements sanctioned. The requirement under the third head should be ascertained as soon as the society shows stability and funds supplied, on condition that no new debts are to be incaured except during a famine year During such a year only interests on the loans will be paid and the payment of all instalments will be susphended. When the requirements under the above head are ascertained, the society might meet the first requirment from its deposits. If the deposits are not sufficient for the purpose, the District Union will supply what is required. The money will be lent to the cultivator for 7 to 10 months and the whole amount is to be recovered as soon as the produce is sold. Ordinarily the same amount will be required during the next year. The rural society therefore takes the money to the District Union together with the interest and receives it back again for the next year's loans. Loans for the second and third requirements cannot be paid off in one year and they must be repayable in 2 to 10 years. The District Union will ascertain the proper amounts needed and supply funds as far as it is able, when it has no funds available it will recommend the society for a loan to the Bombay Central Co-operative Bank Ltd. In those districts where no District Union exists the Honorary Organiser may be asked to collect the data, and the loans should be granted according to his recommendations.

KING GEORGE AS A STAMP COLLECTOR.

For many years King George has been an enthusiastic stamp collector, but, according to Mr. D. B. Armstrong, a well-known authority, in *Chamber's Journal*, the intrinsic value of his collection is by no means as great as is commonly reputed, and certainly does not reach the £100,000 or so at which it is not infrequently placed. It is limited to the postal emissions of the British Empire. The most highly specialised sections are those devoted to the stamps of Great Britain, Mauritius, Hong Kong, British Guiana, and certain of the West Indian colonies. Amongst numerous desirable and interesting specimens in the King's Great Britain collection may be noted the artist's original pencil sketch of the celebrated Mulready envelope, and a pair of rough water-colour sketches showing the general effect of the first "Queen's Head," the penny black and twopence blue drawn by Sir Rowland Hill, and submitted by him to the Chancellor of the Exchequer for his approval.

CONQUEST OF AIR.

FRENCHMAN'S FLIGHT.

AMAZING EXPLOITS.

The Paris correspondent of the "Daily Mail" wired as follows on Monday, September 1:—

The most daring feat yet accomplished in flying was performed at the Juvisy Aerodrome this morning by M. Pegoud, the airman who a fortnight ago leapt from an aeroplane in flight and drifted to earth hanging from a parachute. He succeeded this morning in flying for 400 yards upside down, the landing wheels of the aeroplane in the air above him, himself hanging head downwards held to his seat by an arrangement of leather braces.

The experiment is one of those announced by M. Blerioti in *The Daily Mail* this morning and was intended to test the stability of the Bleriot monoplane and the degree of control that the airman possesses over it.

M. Pegoud first rose to a height of 3,000ft. He was followed through field-glasses by the anxious eyes of M. Blerioi and the few friends he had invited to watch the secret experiment. From this height the airman began his dive, but instead of taking a spiral path, or making the long, gradual descent of the ordinary vol-plane, he plunged headlong downwards with so steep an incline that the aeroplane was soon perpendicular in the air, tail uppermost. The motor being cut off it was now simply falling by sheer force of gravity at a dizzy and ever-increasing speed like a boy's dart weighed at the head. The little knot of spectators broke involuntarily into exclamations of dread. It seemed as if in a few seconds this gigantic "plummet" with its human burden must crash to the ground.

Suddenly as they watched, the tail of the monoplane was seen to be inclining out of the perpendicular the reverse way. The aeroplane was turning on its back, and now it left the vertical line of its fall and began to glide away on a vol-plane upside down, the landing chassis on top and M. Pegoud underneath hanging head down but still grasping the control wheel. For 400 yards during the space of fifteen seconds the monoplane dived in this capsized attitude. Then by a turn of his elevator the inverted pilot once more regained the perpendicular, passed it, and gilded off in a safe vol-plane right way up again.

"NOT DISAGREEABLE."

The mistake is made in Paris tonight of describing M. Pegoud's courageous feat as "looping the loop." His course was the shape of a gigantic capital "S" in the air. It was as he passed along the middle stroke of the "S" that he was flying on his back.

"Peculiar but not disagreeable" is how M. Pegoud described the sensation of flying upside down after he had landed. "The machine did not pitch at all while it was reversed," he added.

The experiment will be repeated tomorrow before some officers of the general staff. M. Bleriot and M. Pegoud hope soon to try and turn a monoplane over sideways in the air. This is what might happen to a machine accidentally if one wing got into an air pocket.

M. Pegoud, who only qualified as an airman less than a year ago, has already gained the reputation of being the most venturesome pilot in France. He was the only man who could be found to test the Bleriot device for catching an aeroplane in flight on a wire cable, on which it comes to rest suspended. He it was who tested M. Bonnet's parachute invention two weeks ago. He is one of the chief pilots of the Bleriot works, about twenty-seven years old, short, slim, with a typical French face, large alert eyes, and whimsical, smiling, dare-devil expression. His lips close tightly, but they are always twitching in good humour. He turns a risk into a joke and is gay and debonair at a shorter distance from death than most men would care to venture at all.

ANOTHER AMAZING FEAT.

M. PEGOUD'S SALUTE TO THE CROWD.

The same Paris correspondent wired on Tuesday 2nd September::—

France has found a new hero of the air—M. Adolphe Pegoud. Already the Press is beginning to urge upon the Government to make him a Chevalier of the Legion of Honour. And he deserves it, for he has again carried out his wonderful feat of turning his monoplane on its back in the air and flying upside down. He is so modest about it that almost convices you that there is nothing in it at all—but not if you have seen it done.

"You see that blue hole between the clouds?" said M. Pegoud to me at Buc this morning. "I shall begin there." He climbed into the seat of his monoplane. "Here, my lad," he said suddenly to a mechanic. "Here's my purse. If I don't come down again it is yours.' It was a grim joke at such a moment. Most of us felt a slight shiver, but M. Pegoud was smiling as usaual.

Up and round and round he went in sweeping circles. The beautiful monoplane, a fragile thing of golden brown, skimming along the dense white vales of cluds, would have been a sight to earn our admiration, but M. Pigoud has killed the interest of ordinary flying. He passed above the clouds out of sight for several minutes. At last he reappeared, a tiny thing 3,000ft. above in his "blue hole."

GROAN OF FEAR AND WONDER.

And now it begins. There is a loud groan of fear and wonder mingled from the crowd as the monoplane plunged head first downwards for 400ft. or so. Now it turns and there is M. Pegoud underneath, head downwards, and the two little landing wheels perched up on top.

As you peer up though the glasses, wonder of wonders, Pegoud is actually waving one arm, not above, but below his head. Somehow one does not have the spasms of horror that one anticipated. The monoplane looks so steady and gildes firmly and so straight down its gently inclined course that it is hard to realise that its position is anything but normal.

And now it is giving a great wriggle. There is no other word that conveys so well the impression that the aeroplane makes in righting itself. First it falls vertically again. Then the tail goes over until it is still for a second or two. He is flying upright once more, but in the reverse direction to that of his topsy-turvy dive. Lastly, with a quick corkscrew twist to the right, it resumes the direction of the dive once more, and behold it has suddenly become an ordinary well-behaved monoplane flying steadily and prosaically round the field.

But no monoplane could be prosaic for long with M. Pegoud on board. While the crowd below shouted, "Vive Pegoud!" and tried to drown the roar of the engine with their shouting, Pegoud began leaping and curveting and playing a whirligig in the air in a fantastic fashion that is terrible yet delightful to watch. At last he consented to come down, and the crowd lifted him from his seat and carried him round the field and filled his hands with hastily plucked flowers, and thrust pencils and postcard photographs of himself into his fingers, and worshipped him enthusiastically. He only went on smiling, quietly and amusedly, not shy, yet not in the slightest degree excited by the trumult.

"WHAT IT FELT LIKE."

"You saw me wave to you?" he said, "What did it feel like?" shouted a score of voices. "Well," he said, "the petrol was leaking drop by drop out of the air-hole of my reservoir and falling on my face. The draught from the propeller blew it all over me like a spray. It felt just like being in a barber's chair upside down. You see it is just as easy to fly on your back as the other way up.

"I took my pilot's certificate on February 8 last," he told me. "About a year ago I made my first flight with an army officer. I was delighted with the sensation and determined to be an airman." Before that M. Pegoud, who is twenty-four, was a soldier in North Africa in the Mounted Chasseurs and saw active service in Morocco.

THAW SURPRISE.

RELEASE FROM GAOL AND RE-ARREST.

The tragi-comedy of Harry Thaw's attempt to use a Canadian gaol as a refuge from the immigration authorities came to an end on Sept. 3rd, when Judge Hutchinson unexpectedly released the millionaire slayer of Stanford White from custody on a writ of habeas corpus obtained by the representatives of New York State, writes the New York correspondent of the "Daily Mail."

The writ was granted on the ground that the warrant on which Thaw was detained in gaol was illegal. Thaw was immediately released and re-arrested by the immigration authorities, who are now hurrying with him to Coaticook, whore proceedings aiming at his instant deportation will be begun to-morrow.

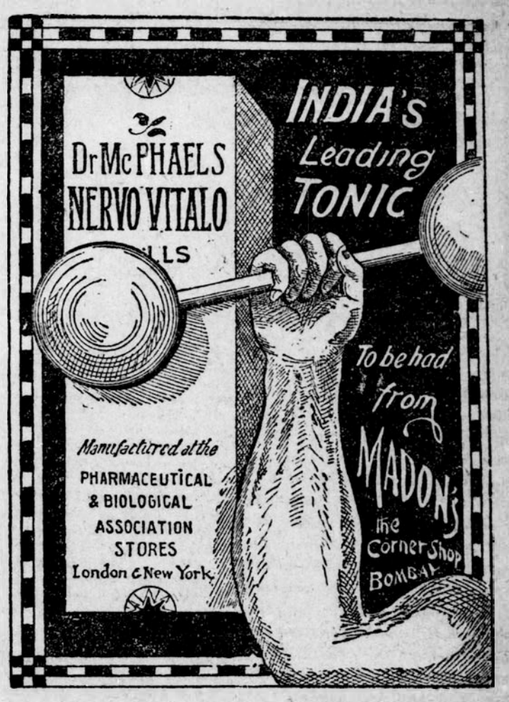
The tangle of legal red tape was severed chiefly as a result of the intervention of the Premier of Quebec, whose representative declared in court that Thaw could not be allowed to convert the gaol into a lodging-house, or to exploit legal technicalities to evade the operation of the Federal laws.

Thaw, deeply depressed by the judge's decision, appeared for a moment quite indifferent to the cheers of the people present, regarding him as a persecuted hero.

His spirits revived, however, when he was asked to pose for a moving picture exhibition. The photographers informed him the films were intended for use in the New York theatres. Expressing the hope that the exhibition would prove an effective rival attraction to the stage performances of his wife Evelyn, the fugitive millionaire threw himself into all manner of postures. He then bade farewell to the sheriff, held a brief conference with his lawyers, and sprang into a motor-car, waving his hand gaily to the reporters and shouting, "See you again in Conticook, boys."

It is rumoured that the Thaw millions have failed to materialise and that the fight against the deportation of the millionaire will not be conducted with the same vigour as were the initial stages of the campaign. According to the immigration authorities Thaw will be deported within the next forty-eight hours. The design of the legal representatives in New York is to seize Thaw the moment the decision of the Immigration Board is announced and hurry him across the New York border in a swift motor-car.

He is thus in peril of being placed once more in the Matteawan Asylum for the criminal insane, from which he escaped to Canada.



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WOMAN'S DOMAIN.

A Weekly Causerie.

By Mrs. John Gilpin.

This is the time of year when many people are fleeing to Hill and other out-stations away from Bombay in October, which personally, I think is more trying very often, than Bombay during May, because the ground is so full of damp after the rains, which drawn out by the hot sun, gives a sort of orchid-house temperature. But, people who go away for a change and recoupment, sometimes return little better for exchanging their comfortable homes for the makeshifts and discomforts of Hill and Up-country hotels, not to mention the weird cuisine placed before them in these places. Where it is anyhow possible, it is much more wholesome to take some little place to yourself and take up your cook, etc. It makes rather a bigger "bhandobast" but it is far more comfortable in the end, and where there are children, they are much more likely to keep well on home food than the indigestible stuff they have to eat in hotels. I never *can* understand why the food is, as a rule, so bad in hotels. They and the Clubs have a far better chance of getting the best food to be had, than we small consumers, whom the butchers hardly care to serve; they have better means of cooking the food than most of us have, with large English or American ranges at their command; yet, how often can you be sure of getting ordinarily decent food at any one of them in the towns, let alone those in the Hills. When we all were at a Hill station last year, on several occasions we asked friends, staying at the different hotels, in to a meal with us, we having a little shanty of our own, our own cook, and the quaintest of cooking places one could imagine. The food was the local food, yet all our friends said it was the first decent meal they had had since they came up, that often they could not eat anything at the hotel table. Yet my cook had the poorest of means at his command, but managed to make the bread as usual, though in this instance I used Paisley Flour as a raising. This is why I say, that it is worth the extra trouble and expense to ensure that you get good food at least. How many cases have not come under your own particular notice of friends returning with all sorts of digestive troubles, and feeling worse than when, they went away? Added to the food trouble is the unwisdom of people, changing suddenly from the heat and enervation of the plains, to the high altitudes and keen air of the mountains, in not allowing sufficient time to become acclimatised to both before starting violent exercise of all kinds. It is a great strain on the constitution to make the sudden change of height and temperature, so you will, if you are wise, go quite easy for a few days, doing a little more each day until the system, with the wonderful adaptability given it by Nature will settle itself to the new conditions. Then start your exercise gently and work up to the Olympic efforts your soul yearns for. There is a great deal too much of the violent exercise craze all over the world; folks used to a sedentary life should begin very quietly, and not wear themselves almost to a state of collapse in violent efforts to make up in three or four weeks for the months of sloth, when they did not care to take even such exercise as they might. The tempers of a family are often very queer when they are on holiday, and I really think most of it is due to overdoing, so that every body is feeling more or less tired and out of sorts, and does not know why.

GARDENING FOR LADIES.

A friend consulted me the other day as to the advisability of sending her two children home, or having them educated out here at some Hill school, it is a large subject and involves many considerations, but on the whole I say *most emphatically*, strain every nerve that your children may have eight or ten of the most formative years of body and mind in a good temperate climate and what is, if anything, of more importance, a more robust and upright moral atmosphere and outlook. It may mean everything to their bodily and moral welfare in the future, so I say deny yourself in *everyway*, to give them these incalculable advantages. This brought up the subject of ways and means; the difficulty of finding money for this; and would that it were possible to turn an honest penny somehow. In this particular case I was able to suggest something which has turned out very well, a good deal due to the spunk and go of the friend herself; but it struck me then, how many there must be who to whom it would make all the difference if the income could be supplemented by some means. One has only to read any of the papers at home to see what a real profession gardening has become for women, beginning with Viscountess Wolesley downwards, one that brings a good return for time and money expended. Now in Bombay with its teeming number of flat-dwellers there is a constant cry for flowers. I get mine from the Matunga Leper Asylum; the plants are grown by the lepers but all the handling of blooms and pruning is done by healthy persons; it was only on these conditions being religiously carried out that the Municipal Health Officer would allow the flowers to be sold. It has proved such a boon to many, that there are always more names standing on the books than they can ever hope to supply. Various other attempts have been made to supply this great demand, but all have failed through lack of system, and because these suppliers sent the flowers in a withered state and composed of a wretched assortment of every kind in the garden. I can see absolutely no reason, why any woman who has a taste for gardening, or who has not, for the matter of that, should not be able to make a very good thing of flower and fruit supplying. We have already one shop for flowers, fruit and a limited number of plants, and though the prices are by no means cheap they seem to be dong so well that they have had to take in more space. Suppose you took a house with a garden in one of the suburbs, or even Poona or Nasik and began in quite a small way, with in quite a small way, with one or two clients only, till you had learnt about gardening in Bombay how and where to get all you wanted, and how to circumvent the wiley Mali. Then gradually increase your orders which if you supplied nice flowers in good condition you would soon find come in faster than you could accept them. It is a question of supplying a good quantity of, at the most, three kinds of flowers to each person, sent in a locked basket, lined with paper or plantain leaves, the lock having two keys, one of which the receiver keeps. This was found necessary by the Matunga people as the delivery peons were selling some of the flowers to the Malis in the Fort, who get two or three rupees a month to supply people with flowers they can steal from people who have gardens. My flowers come to me every other day, fresh and dainty looking, and of a sufficient quantity to deck the dinning table and the drawing room. For this I pay Rs. 6 a month and do not consider it at all dear, and I know many people would be only too glad to pay that to get a so good supply of nice flowers. The work would not be arduous for out here, you can get hired labour for all the hard part; all the work would be done in the cool part of the day too, but it would mean rising very early to see the blooms cut fresh, assorted properly and packed in their various baskets, so that they be sent off early enough to reach their destination before the heat of the day. I would suggest, if the idea seems practicable to any of you, to start *very* quietly, and above all so arrange that whatever you undertake to do you are in a position to carry it out faithfully. What ruins any new undertaking, in what generally occurs; it is started before its organisers are in a position to fulfil all they say they will, so the public lose confidence, and even when the thing is set on a sound working basis, will not give it their patronage. I hope that none of you will be so silly as to think that I am suggesting something derogatory to your selfrespect in taking up gardening. I should hope all that ridiculous false pride is a thing of the past. After all, our common ancestor was a gardener, and the founder of our Christian religion a carpenter, which should kill once and for all any notion that honest work with the hands is anything but a glory to the worker.

POULTRY AND EGG-SUPPLYING.

Then there is another pocket-money idea for your consideration, supposing the Flower-supplying scheme does not commend itself to you; Poultry and Egg supplying is surely crying for some one to exploit it in a commonsense and practical manner. The wretched fowls and eggs we get in the market are so dear and so poor that there are hundreds of Mem-sahibs who would be only too thankful to give standing orders for a regular supply of eggs and decent poultry at a paying rate. This, like the gardening could be carried out in one of the near suburbs of Bombay, within easy access of the Railway and an inexpensive journey. Poultry of all kinds and pigeons for eating, and a number for supplying eggs only. In this instance too would I counsel beginning in a very humble way, so that you perhaps, at first only supply yourself free, and then a friend or two and so on. A lady started this sort of thing some years ago, but on such extravagant lines, charging such large prices for poor stuff, and undertaking far more than she was able to fulfil, that of course the whole thing was bound to fail. But, so that a sensible woman with plenty of perseverance and nouse, undertakes it, and is willing to carry out the motto of "Festina Lente," i.e. make haste slowly, there ought to be a very paying and not too arduous business, to be developed. Ever remember that if you want a thing done well, do it, or at least, supervise it *yourself*. In this country especially, nothing will be a success that is not personally directed by the proprietess herself. For neither of these pocket-money projects is much money needed for the starting, so the risks involved would be small, always provided you are content to begin in a small way. Rome was not built in a day.

In the Y. W. C. A. Magazine for October there is a most illuminating article on the "Girl Guides" which I must own to having known precious little about, and in my ignorance, as one does in one's igaorance, rather sniffed at as a stupid attempt to turn girls into tomboys. But Miss Wingate's article soon shows one what a ridiculous imagining this is, and makes one realize the extremely useful organisation it has proved at home, and is likely to be out here. It has been taken up by the Y. W. C. A. in Bombay, who feel sure that it will be a great accessory to the many useful helps they have in hand for the bodily and mental welfare of girls and women. I strongly recommend mothers with growing up girls to get the Magazine, at the Y. W. C. A. Institute in Mayo Road and study the article in question, and recommend it to the notice of her girls. There is no smallest obligation to become a member of the Y. W. C. A. if you enroll yourself as a Girl Guide. Miss Wingate is especially fitted to organise a Corps here, for she comes of soldier stock, her cousin being the "Sirdar" in Egypt, and her father was at one time, Commissioner in Sind. So she is well aware of the special needs of girls out in India, and the paralising influence of climate and environment that needs to be constantly fought against, if the girl is to reach any good level of ideal womanhood.

SOCIETY IN 1760.

LIVELY LETTERS.

The superscription is not encouraging—"Historical Manuscripts: Report on Manuscripts in Various Collections. Vol. VIII." But if you explore the book you will find much interesting matter, and among other things as lively a budget of letters as a correspondent need wish. They were addressed by two sisters, Elizabeth and Isabella Ingram, daughters of Colonel Charles Ingram, to their sister-in-law, Mrs. Charles Ingram, whose husband became the ninth and last Viscount Irwin, but two of the letters of Elizabeth are to her "grandmother," who, if she was not grateful to her young correspondent, ought to have been, says the "Daily Telegraph."

Let us take Elizabeth's letters. Here is a delightful picture of a deal for the love of my Lady Disdain:

Lord Pembroke, unable to bear Lord Mandeville's rivalry for the affections of Lady Emily Butler, challenged him to a duel behind Montague House. They were to have two esquires, I think more than any knight errant ever had before. When they met they might have had a bloody battle, but just at that instant the lady of their affections passed by and had them carried before Justice Fielding. When they told the Justice the occasion of their quarrel she answered she could not make out what they meant, as they knew she had been a long while engaged to Lord Warkworth. They looked very silly, and, 'tis affirmed, went to drown their sorrows at the Queen of Prussia's at Horsham. . . .

They say that at last the King has given his consent for Prince Edward to marry Mrs. Poyntz, Mrs. Spencer's mother. They say he fell in love with her as she was crying for Lady Sally Cowper.

MORNING MINUET IN THE SQUARE.

They took their pleasures simply in the days of the early Georges. How simply is indicated in this glimpse of a Royal example, which is part of the same letter:

The fashion now is to walk to Blackheath to eat Oxford sausages made by a famous French cook. The King found them out first, and insisted on having a party to go there the next day. Accordingly he carried Lady Caroline Russel, Lady Louisa Carr, Mrs. Fitsroy, and a Miss Winn, and by the greatest entreaties imaginable the Duchess of Grafton and Lady Essex were admitted. But ever since a vast many parties has been made. . . .

And yet, after all, were they so very staid? Here is a third passage from the same letter:

I am afraid I shall never get rid of my lameness in my great toe, which I got in showing the Prince of Wales which way they dance the rigadoon in China, which I learnt of a Chinese mandarin that came over on purpose. It is vastly pretty to see Lady Falmouth, Lord Strafford, Miss Bridgeman, and Lord Bathurst dance a double minuet round the square every morning. Lord Falmouth begged me to dance with him the other morning, but I was too much engaged in making Sir Charles Howard a nightcap.

A DANCING DUKE.

On the next occasion when Miss Elizabeth appears in the correspondence the "news that's stirring" is that "Mr. Fox is to be made a peer," and "the fashion" (which she proposes to follow "to-morrow") is "to go on Westminster Bridge to see the ice floating on the river." There is a break of four years in the extracts, and then we have this picture of London "dancing mad" and led in their frenzy by a Royal Duke.

Your ladyship (Mrs. Charles Ingram is now Viscountess Irwin) asks me how I like the Indian ladi. I like it excessively, and it was very magnificent. The Duke of Cumberland was there and danced with all his heart and soul. That royal labours more to put people in a right strain for dancing than a downright dancing master. People are dancing mad. There is never a day in the week, but what there is a ball, and more subscriptions for balls opened for next winter. The burlattoes are pretty, but I don't find the serious opera takes much. For my part, I have been once at each, and that's enough for me. . . .

Now for the letters of Elizabeth to her grandmother, Isbella Dowager Viscountess Irwin. She sends—January, 1763—the news of Court. It has a picture of the Fourth George, then "a very fine child."

This moment come from Court, dear madam, and have set me down to return you many thanks for your basket of good things sent yesterday. The Court was brilliant; many fine clothes; the Duchess of Ancaster's blue velvet trimmed with gold and ermine, Lady Northumberland's silver ground with gold and coloured flowers, Lady Stanhope, daughter of Lady Harrington's, a pink coloured damask with a silver net, which net was finely embroidered with flowers.

Lady D. Irwin carried me to see the Prince of Wales, who had a drawing room, sat in Lady Charlotte Finch's arms dressed in a blue and silver mantle, and a very fine child; two ladies of each side of Lady Charlotte attending upon her, dressed very fine too. . . .

SNUBBING A PRINCE.

The second, written in the following June, is also a Court picture:

I have undergone a most violent fatigue in going to the birthday, but hope soon to get rid of it. The three brides were the finest people there, Lady Suffolk and Pomfrett and Lady Charlotte Dundass. The two countesses dress in silver stuff with coloured flowers, trimmed with gold. Lady Suffolk's jewels are valued at £20,000, and Lady Pomfrett had none. Lady Charlotte Dundass, regardless of all her finery, looked so meek, so mild, and so charming; was dressed in white and silver with jewels of immense value. She is a sweet woman and far surpassed the rest of the brides. As to the rest of the finery, hardly anything but plain lute-string. . . .

Isabella Ingram, before she married and became Mrs. Ramsden, headed her letters with the date of the month only; after she became more ceremonious. The two extracts which follow were written in the years before 1761; you may choose your year. The first is the story of how the "Duchess of Richmond" snubbed Prince Edward at Windsor.

I heard that P. Ed. made up to the Dut. of Rich. at Lady Louisa Connoly's ball, and was extremely troublesome to her. He asked her amongst other things how she liked the character of Mr. Chatter in the "Guardian," and she immediately told him she neither liked Mr. Chatter there nor anywhere else, to the utter confusion of the little Prince.

The second extract is dated Jan. 20, when loo parties were raging in London.

I don't wonder, at your not hearing from the Duchess of Grafton or Miss Pelham, for they are so much taken up with loo that I believe they cannot find time for anything else. The duchess was unlucky during the holidays and lost £300, £100 one sitting, but she went shares with the Duke of Devon and Lord Gower upon Twelfth Night and got fourscore guineas. As for Miss Pelham, I hear she plays and cries as usual. This is an unfortunate taste, for it really makes a great noise and is not so clever for either of them. . . . .

"FARMER GEORGE'S CORONATION.

And here is Mrs. Isabella Ramsden's gossip of the Coronation of Farmer George, fully dated Aug. 8, 1761:

A violent dispute has arose between the Dukes and Earls about holding the train at the Coronation, which is determined in favour of the Earls', and six Dukes' and four Earls' daughters are to be brides-maids, the Ladies Caroline Russel, Sarah Lenox, Harriot Bentinck, Caroline Montague, Essex Kerr, and Anne Hamilton, and four others, to be in white and silver robe coats, the petti-coats taby with the flounces of silver net, and the stays trimmed or embroidered. All the peeresses' petticoats to be white and silver.

The King has sent the finest bracelets ever seen to his Princess, one of them his picture, the other diamond, and the finest pearl that can be, likewise a very fine snuff-box with his picture in it to the Duke of Mecklen and many watches and other fine toys for the Princess to make presents of to her friends. Lord Harcourt has likewise carried over a great many for himself to do the like, tho' he is to stay but two days. Her brother gives her clothes, which Lady Bute is buying. The jewels will be immense, the stomacher is worth £70,000. A friend of mine has seen all these affairs, and by his account they will be most exceedingly magnificent.

Sir James Lowther will be married about the same time to Lady Mary Stewart, who will be in lace, etc., near as fine as the Queen, but I fancy like her carry her fortune upon her back, tho' some folks say she brings an Earldom before the Coronation. . . . The Princess of Wales has made her maids of honour a present of £100 apiece to buy wedding clothes. The Queen's maids are to be in the palace and under proper regulations, and Mrs. Dashwood is to be always there as bedchamber woman, the others to wait their months. . . .

When the Duchess of Grafton, to whom Miss Isabella alluded, was not "taken up with loo," she wielded a caustic pen. Witness the following from a letter dated "Nov. 11 Bond-street," and addressed to "Mrs. Ingram at Temple Newsam."

The Peluse who I had the honour to dance with told me Lady Rockingham looked like a green velvet couch in her hearing. I think I need say no more. Miss Pelham was all over red and brown trimmings, but I must say wonderfully ugly. She looks just as you wish her, plump and rosy, and seemed in great spirits, though the Earl did not make his appearance. . . .

PRAYERS AND AN ELOPEMENT.

Finally, here is a letter from Anne Viscountess Irwin to the Hon. Charles Ingram, forty years earlier, which relates with gusto how Dr. Egerton stole a match with my Lady Betty Bentinck, who, it appears, "did it with the greatest resolution," and also, be it added, with a pretty choice of time:

A Sunday night she pretended to go to prayers, locked her chamber door, slipped down the back way, and walked afoot to St. James's with the doctor, who had sat in his coach two hours in the Mall expecting her. Her whole family are prodigious angry, but the doctor is in the highest transport, and I cannot help rejoicing that he has so happily succeeded in his passion.

TO-DAY'S MENU.

DINNER FOR FOUR PERSONS.

SPANISH SOUP.
COCOANUT FISH ROLLS.
CHICKEN CASUALA.
MUTTON A L'INDIENNE.
COLD CHEESE SOUFFLE.
QUEEN MARGARET PUDDING.
Vegetables and Cocoanut, As. 4; Fowl, As. 12; Mutton, As. 12; Eggs, As. 7; Potatoes, As. 2; Fish, As. 8; Odds and Ends As. 4; Total, Rs. 3-1.

SPANISH SOUP.

Use the giblets of the fowl, including the feet scalded and scraped to make a sufficient quantity of stock, reserving the liver. Fry a mixture of sliced vegetables in good fat for ten minutes, till they are light brown, add the stock which is making, with quite a few mixed spice; three cloves, a blade of mace and a stick of cinamon; let all simmer for an hour or two skimming the while. Press all through a sieve, add pepper and salt to taste, the liver minced and pounded and the yolks of two eggs; this is a very nice soup.

COCOANUT FISH ROLLS.

Pound the raw fish and add to it a heaped tablespoonful each of grated cocoanut and bread-crumbs and butter, the cocoanut milk, pepper salt, a drop or two each of onion juice and tobasco sauce, and lastly the yolks of two eggs. Form the mixture into very small rolls, dip first in egg and then in equal parts of grated cocoanut and crumbs mixed, and fry brown in boiling fat. Serve with fried parsley and slices of lime.

CHICKEN CASUALA.

Slice an onion and fry it in a tablespoonful of fat, and then add the chicken cut into neat pieces and fry that a golden brown. Peel four potatoes and slice them, add to the fowl with enough water just to cover the whole. Seal down the cover and let all cook gently for an hour. Add pepper and salt to taste and at the last a beaten up egg or two; it must not boil after this.

MUTTON A L'INDIENNE.

Braise any joint of mutton, after boning and tying into a neat shape, with a carrot and an onion. Make enough good stock from the bones for the sauce, which should be kept as white as possible, and flavoured strongly with curry powder, lime juice, etc. Pour over the meat and garnish it with little heaps of chutney and chopped pickled gherkins.

COLD CHEESE SOUFFLE.

A heaped tablespoonful each of grated Parmesan and Gruyere cheese added to a small tin of undiluted tinned milk whipped into the white of an egg already beaten to a stiff froth, adding made mustard, a dash of cayenne and enough dissolved gelatine to make it coagulate lightly. This can be made with whipped cream and aspic instead of the milk and gelatine, but the result with the latter is so good that it will quite do for ordinary occasions. Pour it into little China moulds and serve with grated cheese on top.

QUEEN MARGARET PUDDING.

This is made with plain or sponge cake crumbled, stoned raisins, finely mince candied peel and chopped preserved ginger, with a good custard poured over it. Pound into a well greased basin covered with butter paper, and set on an upturned saucer stood in a pan of boiling water 2/3 up the basin and steamed for 1½ hours or less.

Messrs. Miles, Standish Co., Ltd., stationers and booksellers of Rangoon, have closed their doors and an application is being made for compulsory winding up. The assets are valued at Rs. 8,000, and claims against the Company amount to Rs. 34,000, excluding a sum of Rs. 39,500, on a mortgage in favour of Mr. B. Cowasji, which is disputed by the directors.

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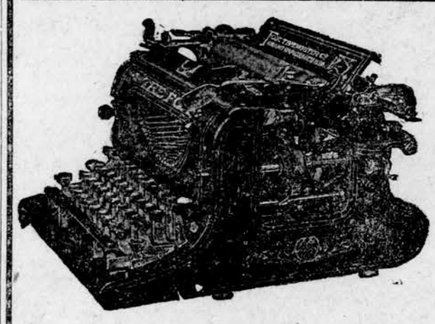

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